HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

No. 53,109—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Feb.	ORIENTAL	5281	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6803
19th "	MACEDONIA	16500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6901
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	8500
30th "	ARABIA	7003	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 190
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Collodani	7,588	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,045	29th Feb, 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 29th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,300 tons, on or about 26th February.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "CULNA," 2,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Bombay, 24th February 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	29th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R.N.R.	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	19th Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,511	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.
Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in
WEDDING, CHRISTENING
AND
BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY CAKES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,
Made fresh on the Premises.
All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.
GOODS of every description taken charge of
Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.
Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
(Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.)

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.
A Pamphlet containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.
To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
GAMKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

SPEED INDICATOR
COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.
Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.
When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.
When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.
The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.
Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

FINEST

MADE OF THE

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—
"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE JAPANESE RESIDENTS IN BOMBAY

WILL be glad to receive general contributions towards the FUND started in aid of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of the JAPANESE SOLDIERS and SAILORS FALLEN in the WAR between JAPAN and RUSSIA. The following Members of the Committee are specially appointed to meet the general requirements of the charitable object in view by inviting subscriptions from the benevolent public.

THE MEMBERS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE :—

S. HAYASHI, Esq., Care of The Japanese Consulate, Fort, Bombay.

T KUSUMOTO, Esq., Care of The Nippon, Yusen Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

T. MAJIMA, Esq., Care of The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Fort, Bombay.

Y. MATSUO, Esq., Care of The Yokohama Specie Bank Ld., Fort, Bombay.

M. K. TATSUTA, Esq., Care of The Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD., Bombay, has kindly complied with the request of the Society to act as the Cashiers for the purpose and all contributions will be acknowledged by the Bank on behalf of the Society. The public to suit their purpose may address to any of the Members of the Special Committee for information required.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on FRIDAY, 26th February, 1904.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd February, 1904.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on Saturday, the 27th February, 1904, at 9-30 P. M.

C. BOILEAU, Honorary Secretary.

27th January, 1904.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

IN Re MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY

and

MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR CUTTING AND SEWING CHARGES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the above work in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of 12 months commencing from 1st day of April, 1904.

2. Tenders must be made on the Company's printed forms which can be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rs. 200, (Two-hundred) should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the "Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY (INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS: CASTOR, COCOANUT, LINSEED RAW AND DOUBLE BOILED, KEROSINE, MINERAL, CYLINDER, WASTE COTTON AND CLOTH DRILL, BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Oils, and Waste Cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 3 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB, General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th February, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE GUARANTEE our course in Physical Culture to cure the most obstinate cases of obesity, indigestion, giddiness, loss of vitality, loss of appetite, etc. No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send an Anna Stamp for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 32, Broadway, MADRAS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO, Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST BOOKS.

JOHN BULL'S ADVENTURES IN THE FISCAL WONDERLAND.

By Charles Geake and F. Carruthers Gould With 46 Illustrations by F.C.G.

Rs. 2-3.

New Novel by the Author of The Cardinal's Snuff Box.

MY FRIEND PROSPERO.

BY HENRY HARLAND.

PAPER, RE. 1-12. CLOTH, Rs. 2-4.

Guy Boothby's Latest

THE LADY OF THE ISLAND

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DR. NIKOLA."

PAPER, RE. 1-12. CLOTH, Rs. 2-4.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF STREET SCHEME ON THE BOARD'S WODEHOUSE ROAD ESTATE.

LOWER COLABA.

SECTION A. WARD.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 32 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act 1898 NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 30 of the said Act made a Street Scheme. The limits of the three areas comprised in the Scheme are as follows:—

The first area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH-EAST by the footpath to the said Road and by Ward Nos. 1306 (3), 885 (1)-(4) inclusive and by the Foot-path to the Colaba Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-EAST by the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway and Ward Nos. 546-552 (1) (2) (3) and Ward No. 1307 (5), and by the foot-path to the Wodehouse Bridge Road.

The second area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH-EAST by the foot-path to the said Road, and Ward Nos. 1306 (?) and 885 (10) and by the foot-path to the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-EAST by the said Causeway, on and towards the SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway and by Ward Nos. 885 (9) and (1a) and 1303 (3) and the foot-path to the said Road.

The third area is bounded on and towards the NORTH-WEST and NORTH by the Wodehouse Bridge Road, on and towards the NORTH, NORTH-EAST and EAST by the said Causeway, and on and towards the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST by the foot-path to the said Causeway, Ward No. 886 (1) and the foot-path to the said Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map of the areas comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours. No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purposes of this Scheme—Dated this fourth day of February, 1904.

S. REBSCH, Chairman of the Board.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLSE AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE.—GREY ARAB, 7 years, 14-1½, goes well in Saddle and Harness. Open to a reasonable offer. Apply Dr. DAVAR, Waudby Road.

WANTED, for the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS ENGLISH INSTITUTION, an experienced EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER, for the Higher Standards. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WANTED AT ONCE.—A respectable Eurasian or Native Christian GIRL, to attend on a Lady proceeding up-country. Must have good references, Needlewoman preferred. Apply before 11 A.M., and after 5 P.M. to COL. STANLEY SMITH, Green's Mansions.

WANTED a B.A., LL.B. Salary Rs. 60. Apply to the THAKUR of Pipcoda, Malwa, C.I.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st March, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DON'T FAIL to READ OUR BOOK on the "CHALLENGE to Warwick Peele of the 'Up-to-Date Shorthand'". Write MOSES BENJAMIN, 17 and 19 Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AN OUNCE of satisfaction is worth a Ton of Talk. Satisfaction GOES WITH SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, Best for Malarial and other Fevers Never known to fail.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Moffusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 135.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE.

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS

117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. N.B.—Size of Waist required.

KEMP'S NEW "TAJ" FILTER.

PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.

NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.

A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot easily go wrong with.

PRICES, No. 0—½ gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett, No. 0—1 gallon, Rs. 20-8 nett, No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett, No. 2—4 gallons Rs. 30-4 nett.

MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.

Specially for

KEMP & CO., LTD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S BULL DOG BOTTLING OF BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 8	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year ...	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS, Agent.

Calcutta, 20th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:

19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.......... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philli-pines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN, Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:

17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya.	Mombassa
Steamer Point.	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—

3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 25, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum compounded Half Yearly.

[illegible] Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York, 31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburg.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
"PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co., BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.

(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY.

(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s 3 STARS BRANDY.

(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.

(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.) (9 years old.)

Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—

DENISON & Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.................... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December,
1902.............................£16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ....£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets.................................Rs. 12,00,00,000.
Annual Income.......................Rs. 2,00,00,000.

Limited Premium Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short- est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Litho- graphing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols .... £86 5-16 = – 1-16
3 do. Rentes .... £95 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan .... £103 1-2 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper............ £64 1-2 = + 3-16

SILVER—
Spot in London .... 27 1-4 = unchanged
2 months hence .... 26 3-4 = do
Spot in New York .... 59 = do

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques .... 25·19 1-2 = – 1-2
Berlin " .... 20·49 3-4 = × 1-2
New York Demand............ 4·86 1-4 = × 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England .... 4 = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills .... 3 1-2 = + 1-8
6 " " " .... 3 1-2 = + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills .... 3 7-8 = + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills .... 3 7-8 = unchanged

INTEREST—
Day to day loans .... 3 1-4 = + 1-8
7 day market loans .... 3 2-8 = + 1-4

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 10 1-8 = × 3-16 firm.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber value 4 5 1-4 = + 3-4.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi, M.-A. Done. 31s. 3d. = × 2s. 3d. Firm.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore, A.-M. Sellers. 34s. 6d. = – 3d. Quieter.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. A.-M. Buyers. 33s. 7 1-2d. = – 4 1-2d. Quieter

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1-3 = – 1-3

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000 Spot 7·40 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 20,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·40	7·40	7·41
+ 24	+ 24	+ 24
May-June	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7·42	7·42	7·40
+ 23	+ 23	+ 22
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·23	6·53	6·21
+ 22	+18	+ 16

In New York—
2 days Receipts at the Port 19,000
Do. last year 55,000
Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Do. do Continent .... Nil.
Mid-Uplands .... 14·30 + 30
Futures, month of March .... 14·25 + 30
Do. do. July .... 14·13 + 20

In New Orleans—
Spot .... 14 × 1-4
Futures, month of May .... 14·44 × 68
Do. do. August .... 14·10 × 65
Tone at close .... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, February 23th, 1904:—

Cotton	13,598 bales.
Wheat	16,563 cwts.
Linseed	11,160 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,204 "
Gingellyseed	15,630 "
Poppyseed	241 "
Groundnuts	2,452 "
Castorseed	1,293 "
Rice	12,894 "
Myrabollams	12,564 "
Cottonseed	11,801 "
Mowraseed	178 "
Gram	1,336 "
Joowar	5,235 "
Maize	1,635 "

BOMBAY FEB. 24.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T..............................1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand ....1s. 4 1-8 to 5-32
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.1s. 4 3-8d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 1-2d
French Francs 3 do do 172
Marks 3 do do 139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 192 1-2
Japan 30 do do ...... nominal.

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Steady.
Cash..................................... Rs. 96·5
1st Settlement 3rd March " 96·5

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 11th Feb. 7 do.
Bank of Bengal do 21st Jan. 7 do.
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	10	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	12	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	0	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	4	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.
Pissi 91 per cent. Rs. 30-12
Club No. 1 " " 30
Hard Red " " 25

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm.
Estimated sales .... 6,000 bales.
Imports .... 18,000 "

Feb.Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·47	7·47	7·43
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·49	7·49	7·47
plus 7	plus 7	plus 7
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·30	6·58	6·26
plus 7	plus 5	plus 5

COTTON.—The local cotton market is steady following home advices, but the enquiry here is on small lines and we hear of very little business passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	235	221	213	25 Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)...	237	225	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	237	225	...	do
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	256	250	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	237	231		do
Jalgaum do.	239	231		do
Khandwa do.	250	...		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) / Karanja do. do. / Akola do. do.	260	254	...	do
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	272	262	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	263	257	...	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	265	259	...	do
Broach (M.-G.) ...	293	...	275	March
Do. (M.-G.) ...	290	...	...	April
Bhownugger (M. G ...	267	257	...	May
Do. (M. G.) ...	263	253	...	May
Mutia (M. G.)	242-3	232-3	...	Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G		270...		May.
Westernf		258...		do.

SHARES.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,275
Manockjee Petit Mils............................	1,950

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The report of the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the half year ended 31st December last states:—The net profits for that period including 1 435 683·17 dollars balance brought forward from last account after paying all charges deducting interest paid and due and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts amount to 3 771 883·07.dols. The Directors recommend the transfer of 500,000 dollars from the Profit and Loss account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund which Fund will then stand at 6 500 000.dols. After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation 3 256 883·07 dollars out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of one Pound and ten Shillings Sterling per share which at 4 6 will absorb 533 333·33 dollars and a Bonus of Ten Shillings Sterling per share which at 4 6 will absorb 177 7 7·78 dollars. The difference in Exchange between the rate at which the Dividend and Bonus are declared and 1 8-7 the rate of the day amounts to I .s 408·89 dollars. The Balance 1,417,366,08 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

Mr. A. J. Raymond has been elected Chairman for the year 1904 and Mr. H Tomkins Deputy Chairman The Honourable R. Shewan having resigned his seat on leaving the Colony Mr. C. A Tomes has been invited to fill the vacancy the appointment requires confirmation. Mr. E. Goetz and the Honourable C. W Dickson retire in rotation but being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

The accounts have been audited by Mr W Hutton Potts and Mr A G Wood the latter acting for Honourable C S Sharp who is absent from the Colony Honourable C S Sharp who is shortly returning to the Colony and Mr W Hutton Potts offer themselves for re-election.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARGREAVES—February, 19th at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergt Hargreaves, S and T Corps, of adaughter.

CLARKE—February 17th at Ferozepore, the wife of Lieutenant H. Clarke, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SHEA—February 17th at Sialkote, the wife of Major J. S. Shea, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BURNETT—VON PURUCKER—February 22nd at St Paul's Umballa by the Rev E J Warlow Captain Sidney Harvey Burnett Indian Medical Service eldest son of Robert Harvey Burnett M I C E of Didsbury Lancashire to Darothy eldest daughter of the late Rev Edmond Von Purucker of Genava, Switzerland.

HODGES—BAILLIE—February, 15th at St John's Church-Nazareth, South India, by the Rev Canon Mar, goschis, Robertson William, Asst Supdt Govt Telegraph Dept only son of Mr R N Hodges, late Superintending Engineer, Indian State Railways, and of Newton House, Wallington, Surrey, to Lily, eldest daughter of late Edmond John Baillie, and of Mrs Baillie, of Woodburn, Upton, Chester England.

DEATHS.

GREY—February 18th at Ootacamund Norman Lewis eldest and dearly loved son of Lewis William Grey of Pykara aged 18 years and 11 months.

COWLEY—February 16th at Dolang, of dysentery. Sibyl, infant daughter of H. Vaughan Cowley, aged 3 months 3 weeks.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 4-20m., 5-58a. Low water, 10-54m., 11-48a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 5 30 p.m.
Bombay Ladies' Branch National Indian Association annual meeting, Government House, 4-30 p.m.
K. and S. Cycle Club Sports, Esplanade, 4 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Raja Mansingh of Deogadh Baria, attended by a retinue of thirty followers, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday and has taken up his residence in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

DESTRUCTION OF A HORSE—Mr. Hugh Monie of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was driving along Parel Road towards the Fort on Tuesday evening when the horse stumbled and fell. The animal sustained a fracture of the off-fore hoof which entirely disabled it and it was shot on the spot by Mr Monie.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, at 6 Apollo street at 5 30 p.m when the following papers will be read:—(1.) Distribution of Butterflies in the Indian area by L. C. H. Young B A (2) Further Notes on some of the Plants introduced into the Victoria Gardens, Bombay during the past eight years by C D Mahaluxmivala.

SCALDED IN A TUB—Gunnoo Luximon, a Hindu, employed in the Adamji Pirbhoy Factory at Dharavi, was severely scalded on Tuesday evening by accidentally falling into a tub containing hot water. He received scalds on the left arm, right side of his body and the legs. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. It appears that the man was standing on a plank placed across the tub and was pressing clothes down with a stick in the tub, when the plank gave way and he fell into the tub.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—Jankibai, a Hindu woman, aged fifty-five, residing at Duncan Road, was on Tuesday afternoon, collecting cowdung on the road, when she was knocked down by a labour cart driven by one Kondaji Babaji. One of the wheels passed over her left side, fracturing three of her ribs. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died the same evening. The police inquiries showed that the driver called out to the deceased but she did not hear the warning as she was deaf. The cartman pulled up but could not do so in time to avert the accident.

MUSIC AT THE CYCLE SPORTS:—By kind permission of Captain Bailey, the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 4 p.m. to-day.

Two Steps	Rustus on Parade	Mills
Overture	Le Duc D'Olonne	Auber
Spanish Serenade	La Manola	Eilenberg
Lancers	Hin's Pinafore	Sullivan
Selection	A Messenger Boy	Monckton
Selection	The Geisha	Jones
Galop	Vivat	Zikoff

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Narayan Hemchand, Bhagvanji Raghubhai, Icharam Surajram, Gulabrai Dayaram and Pragji Purshotam were charged with defamation at the instance of Gordhandas Khatau Makanji. Mr. Davar instructed by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Davar said the first and the second accused had expressed their regret and given written apologies which his client had accepted. He therefore wanted to offer no evidence against them. The third accused had not yet been served with summons. The Magistrate remarked as no evidence was offered against the first and the second accused he would order them to be discharged. As regards the fourth and the fifth accused the hearing was adjourned in order that the third accused might be served with a summons.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writing on Monday says:—The weather has taken a change this side since I wrote to you last. The sun remains concealed under heavy clouds during the greater part of the day when the wind drops, while towards midnight a chilly breeze springs up. Last evening the sky was overcast and a downpour was expected. No rain fell in Bhownagar, but heavy showers fell at Botad, Rampur and Chuda. The Agent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay for Kathiawar left Bhownagar at 9-30 to-day after a week's stay, when the cream of Bhownagar was present on the platfrom to see him off. The procession was headed by a regimental band, Imperial lancers and armed police. As the special train slowly steamed out, cheers were raised while there were showers of flowers and boquets into the saloon occupied by the Agent. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar travelled in the same train as far as Rathi, whence he went into the districts. Mr. Jamsedji Temulji a mail driver of the B. G. J. P. Railway has been promoted to the post of driver in charge Bhownagar Para, on a salary of Rs. 250. Mr. Temulji, his father served the B. G. J. P. Railway as workshop foreman, for many years.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Tulsidas Harjivandas a bill-collector in the employ of Messrs. Sassoon and Company with fraudulently using Government stamps knowing them to have been used before and thereby causing loss to the Government. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law appeared for the accused. It appeared that the accused had used old stamps on a certain "Hundi" knowing them to have been used before. On receiving certain information Mr. Sloane accompanied by Sub-Inspector Sicunderkhan went to the accused's house in Bhoiwada and the latter after some conversation produced the Hundi bearing the stamps and some other papers. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Davar said the accused was a very old servant of Messrs Sassoon and Co., and had been of good character all the time. He asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused looking to his previous good conduct. Taking the circumstances into consideration the Magistrate said the ends of justice would be amply satisfied by his sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The accused was fined Rs. 100 and the stamps were ordered to be sent to the Superintendent of Stamps to be destroyed.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Inspector Favel of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Richard Whitham with cheating. The evidence showed that on Thursday the accused went to Mr. Maneckji N. Seervai, manager of the Bombay Cycle Agency, at the Fort establishment of the Company, in the company of another man and purchased a bicyle for Rs. 235. He then handed to him a cheque for the amount drawn on the Bhargwa Commercial Bank Limited, Jubbulpore. Subsequently it was ascertained that the accused had no account with the Bank. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused. The bicycle was recovered from Jamnadas Maneklal with whom it was pledged for Rs. 50. In the course of further inquiries made by the police three more complainants came forward. One of them Abdulla Josheph, a cloth merchant, having his place of business in Esplanade Road, said on the 18th instant the accused ordered a suit of clothes for Rs. 40. He gave complainant a cheque for Rs. 50 on the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and received back from him the balance of Rs 10. Subsequently complainant found that the accused had no account with the bank. Two other complainants, named Jaffer Pir Mahomed and Ahmed Essa, shopkeepers in the Medows Street, were cheated in a similar manner. The accused pleaded guilty to all the four charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter of the 18th (which you did me the honour to publish on the 20th) you permitted me to call attention to the fact that it has now been formally admitted by the Government through the minute of Sir Edward Law, appended to the Government Fiscal despatch, that India has sustained "Ten years of heavy sacrifices" in consequence of the currency legislation, and that, while all other classes have been benefitted by this legislation, the "heavy sacrifices" have fallen on the foundations of the Empire—the producers of India, from the once-comparatively-well-to-do planter and manufacturer down to the humblest cultivator of the soil. It is true that Sir Edward has not directly indicated the classes on whom the heavy sacrifices have fallen, but, as the Hon. Mr. Moses so clearly pointed out at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 17th instant, there were no other classes on whom the "heavy sacrifices" could fall excepting the producers as, and including the Government, all other classes had so largely benefitted by the measure. These "heavy sacrifices" are still continuing, and the consequential results of the whole situation constitute a daily increasing evil. Under these ominous circumstances what is to be done? To agitate for the reopening of the Mints would be at once an unpatriotic and impolite course. It would be equally so to abstain from endeavouring to mitigate the evils which have arisen from the currency legislation. What the late Lord Salisbury has said with reference to England applies equally to Indian affairs, and I quote it from the last number of the "Quarterly Review"

"It is," wrote Lord Salisbury in one of his contributions to the Review, "the duty of every Englishman and of every English party to accept a political defeat cordially, and to lend their best endeavours to secure the success or *neutralize the evils* (my italics) of the principles to which they have been forced to succumb."

Those interested in this question have here a clear political guide to the conduct they should adopt. They should accept the principle of the measure to which they have been forced to submit, but at the same time they should do their best to secure the success of the measure by endeavouring to "neutralize the evils" that have arisen out of it. These are: (1.) That, as admitted practically by the Government, the measure has inflicted and is continuing to inflicit great evils on all producers; (2) that it tends to want of confidence and thus to keep capital away from the country; (3) that the capital already invested must be still further depreciated unless the evils connected with the currency measure can be mitigated; and that (4) the measure tends to increase famine producing causes and aggravate the results of scarcity.

The first sacrifice to be laid on the Currency Altar of the Government consisted of about one-half of the values held by the people in the shape of silver ornaments, the value of which was estimated, in the course of the evidence laid before the Currency Committee, at 250 crores, which, from calculations I have made, seems to be certainly a low estimate. The Natives of India then went to bed on the night of June 25th, 1903, with about this value in hand, and went to bed the following night minus at least one-half of the values they held the day before. One immediate consequential result of this was to make money dearer to the needy as the moneylenders who had lent money on the security of ornaments as being of the same value as the rupees melted down to make them could not recover their capital, and to try and make up for their losses raised their rates of interest. We have here then the first of those "heavy sacrifices" to which Sir Edward Law alludes, and one must add at least 12 per cent. as interest on the values sacrificed. The losses incurred by industries are hardly less striking. Let us take the gold mines of Mysore. From information specially supplied to me by an eminent firm of Mining Engineers a rise or fall of 1d. in the Rupee makes a difference in the group of mines they are connected with of £29,256 13s. 8d per annum and that making an ample allowance for per-contra advantages, the undertakings in question can hardly be losing less than £100,000 a year, equal to above one million sterling since the Currency measure became law. Turning next to Tea it is only necessary to say that in the course of a memorial to the Viceroy signed by 302 persons and firms, it is declared that the advance of the exchange to 1s. 4d. had such an adverse effect that "Many Tea Estates" which, with a low rate of exchange, could have been worked at a profit, are not now earning enough to meet their outgoings, and must in time be abandoned unless some change in the conditions can be brought about. Passing now to my own industry—Coffee Planting—I may observe that the state of things is most deplorable. The currency measure decreased the rupee receipts of the Planter by about 25 per cent. and this, when coffee declined in prices, simply meant ruin to vast numbers of Planters. Twenty-three thousand of acres of plantation have already been resigned to Government and many thousands of acres must soon follow, and the same state of things exists from the frontier of Bombay down to the plantations nearest to Cape Comorin. And the native cultivators in general have suffered in like manner. Let us take as illustration the case of those of Baroda who have of course shared the fate of all producers of articles of export by getting fewer rupees for their cotton and other export-produce. They were once in excellent economic condition, but in the course of six years were so reduced by the action of the currency measure that at the first touch of famine in 1899-1900 the relief works were crowded. Add to this that their stored values in the shape of silver ornaments (the poor man's stocking) were reduced by one-half, and can we wonder that the cultivator is now so much less able to contend with famine than he was before the Mints were closed? It seems hardly necessary to add that the mill-owners have suffered in common with all producers, and that trade between India and China has been much injured by the currency legislation. These then are some of the details which support Sir Edward Law's views as to the "heavy sacrifices" made by the producers of India as a result of the currency measure, and I have probably said enough to confirm his opinions as to the great evils that have arisen from the currency legislation.

This important question now naturally arises—"Should the producers of India silently wait for remedial action on the part of the Government, or should they take steps to bring the subject before its attention?" It seems to me that it is the duty of all those interested in India to adopt the latter course, as it is improbable that the Government has before it all the facts with which it ought to be acquainted. I would, therefore, suggest that producers should hold a public meeting for the discussion of the subject, and it is of great importance that we should do so at once because it is hardly to be expected that England could again send us the equal of our present Viceroy. By holding such a meeting we should be supporting the Government, which, as I have repeatedly pointed out, has testified through Sir Edward Law to evils for which the present Government is not responsible, and which, I have no doubt, it would at once take steps to alleviate were proper steps taken to bring forward all the facts to its attention.

So far as I can see at present two alleviations are certainly advisable—(1) that with the view of increasing the rupee receipt of producers the exchange should be lowered to 1s. 2d.; and that (2) the Government should declare that it will maintain stability of exchange at this rate under all conceivable circumstances. The first would foster the producer, and the second give confidence to the capitalist. It is important to remember that the published declaration of the Government is enough to drive any capitalist away from India. It was authoritatively stated before the currency committe that "the Government did not bind itself to fix 1s. 4d. as a permanent rate, nor any other rate for any fixed period of time." What the country wants is not a declaration of instability but a declaration of stability as regards the currency policy.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT H. ELLIOT,

Great Western Hotel, Bombay, February 23.

THERE are 29 foreign and native newspapers published north of Kiaochau, of which 17 are in Chinese, seven in English, two in German, and one each in Italian, Japanese, and Russian. Ten are published in Pekin, 14 in Tien-tsin, and one each in Chifu, Teng-chau, Wei-hai-wei, Tsing-tau (Kiao-chau), and Port Arthur.

THE CASE OF B. G. TILAK.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

AT the High Court yesterday Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty heard the appeal of Bal Gangadhar Tilak from the decision of Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona. Mr. Clements the Special Magistrate who tried Tilak on two charges of perjury, convicted and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. Against this conviction Tilak appealed to Mr. Lucas, who decided that, of the two alleged false statements charged against him, no conviction for the second statement of wrongful confinement could have been obtained on the evidence brought in the case. He confirmed the conviction on the first statement viz., "the boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj, who gave him sweetmeats, and then the father said to Tai Maharaj 'Now you should protect the boy—the boy has now become your son; whether fool or wise he is yours;" but found there were certain extenuating circumstances in the case owing to which he reduced the sentence to one of six months' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Branson, with the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, appeared for the accused.

It was urged for the appellant that he was directed to be tried for various offences by the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, and Mr. Clements tried and convicted him of perjury on two counts and sentenced him. On an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Poona he was acquitted on one count, but the Judge confirmed the conviction on the other and reduced the sentence. Against this conviction he appealed on the following grounds, among others:—The Judge erred in not taking into consideration the various irregularities made by the first court, which were detailed in his petition of appeal to the Sessions Court. Holding, as the Judge did, that the prosecution had erred in not calling Anant Behele and another as witnesses, he erred in confirming the conviction. He also erred in not issuing a commission to Kumbhojkar, who was admittedly a material witness. He misconstrued some of the documentary evidence in the case and had not given proper effect to the other. He had thrown the burden of proof on the accused, and had made a new case for the prosecution. Finding all the prosecution witnesses to be false, and the documents relied upon by the prosecution as not genuine, the Judge erred in convicting him. It was never the case for the prosecution that Tai Maharaj went to Aurangabad to select a boy. The Judge lost sight of the fact that, even supposing the exhibits and other writings were not in conformity with the appellant's statement before Mr. Aston, they did not contradict it: even supposing they did contradict it, that was not sufficient to hold the statement to be false. The Judge admitted exhibit 12 in appeal completely and explained the wording of exhibits 68 A and 68 B. The Judge had referred to, but not given proper effect to among others D 40, D 13 and D 14. The Judge held the appellant's object to be to complete the adoption irrevocably at Aurangabad, and consequently he erred in holding that an essential factor was not observed there. The absence of mention of the adoption in a plaint, and the absence of mention of corporal giving and taking of the boy, was erroneously held to be positive evidence to show the appellant's statement as false. The Judge should have sent for the report of the police. As it was, the Judge assumed the appellant's statement to be false; and he erred in supposing the actual giving and taking must naturally occur at the time of the oral transaction. The splitting up of the oral giving and taking was erroneously held to be the invention of the appellant; it was recognised in law books. The Judge's Court had not observed its own tests in judging of the evidence. Its finding was not based on any evidence at all. Its finding of Tai Maharaj having executed the deeds at Aurangabad willingly yet wanting to go through the actual giving and taking at Poona, was certainly unsupported by evidence. In supposing the word "Samarambha" did not mean the social celebration, the Judge erred, notwithstanding the statements of Tai Maharaj and Nagparkar and other documents in the case which showed the documents could not be construed in any other way. The Judge's Court had looked at the whole case from a wrong point of view.

Mr. Branson, speaking in support of the appeal, said no doubt their Lordships' powers under Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code were very wide, for under the old code where revision could only be exercised on the ground of illegality, under the present one it could be exercised both on the ground of impropriety and illegality. There were extent several decisions of the High Courts of India which showed even where a proper case was made the Courts could interfere with the decision when it came on for revision. The question before the Court was whether the conviction by Mr Lucas supporting the first conviction by Mr. Clements, the Special Magistrate, was one which could be maintained on the two grounds, even accepting the reasoning of Mr. Lucas himself about the statement admitted to have been made by Tilak that the boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj and so forth, Mr. Lucas having acquitted Tilak on the second charge on which he had been convicted by Mr. Clements. What counsel submitted at the outset was that Mr Lucas holding the opinion he did that three of the most important witnesses had not been examined, was wrong in refusing or omitting to examine two of the witnesses who formed part of Tai Maharaj's party, and one Anant Behele, who was the writer of two documents in the case. He recorded his reasons for not doing so; Mr. Clements had also explained why they were not called. If Mr. Lucas had any intention of confirming Mr. Clements' judgment, either wholly or in part, he should have examined the witnesses, Kumbhojkar being a very important one among them, and there should not have been any valid judgment without such examination. This was the first point on behalf of the accused, and if their Lordships were of the same opinion it would not be worthwhile to take up the Court's time by going into the whole case.

The Chief Justice said the Court would hear Mr Branson on the whole case.

Mr. Branson then commented on the point important to the accused whether there was an oral giving and taking of 27th June and a corporeal one on the 28th and in this connection he discussed passages from the decisions of Mr. Luca and Mr. Clements the evidence of Tai Maharaja, and the other witnesses for the prosecution, coupled with the documentary evidence set forth in the deeds of adoption and in the letters to Kumbhojkar, Bhao Sahib Khaparde and to the Kolahpore Durbar. Tai Maharaj, he urged, had been disbelieved by Mr. Lucas on some of the important points. Even Mr Clements thought her not quite an unimpeachable witness who used to embroider her story. As a matter of fact he completely discredited the story told by Tai Maharaj upon every point on which the prosecution had been based; and yet he found the accused guilty on her statement about her not having taken the boy on her lap. Regarding the story of the adoption at Aurangabad he had to call the Court's attention to certain letters which described what actually took place there and which showed there could have been no other adoption but that.

The Chief Justice enquired what was pecisely meant by 'tainted with deceipt': what deceipt for; whom?

Mr. Branson said they meant to convey that the fact of the real adoption having taken place at Aurangabad was liable to such a construction, although as a matter of fact it was not. Then there was Nagpurkar's minute of which the trustees were unaware till after the return from Aurangabad. Deceipt appeared to have been involved in that. Mr. Lucas could not understand the reason why Nagpurkar was anxious to get back his letters. Then Mr. Clements said the minutes were tainted with deceipt. So far as the trustees were concerned Mr. Lucas came to the conclusion that the whole adoption should be carried out at Aurangabad when they went there. But Tai Maharaj said she never went there for the purposes of adoption. It had been asserted she was cajoled, threatened, confined, and compelled to sign the documents, the contents of which she did not know. Mr. Lucas found she went to Aurangabad voluntarily; there was no confinement and she voluntarily signed the deeds on 28th June; yet he said the trustees no doubt wanted to have the adoption completed before their return to Poona in order probably to save machinations on the part of Nagpurkar interested in the adoption of Bala Maharaj as opposed to the adoption of the boy Jagganath of Aurangabad.

Mr. Branson then commented on the accused's examination before Mr. Aston which lasted, he said, for seventeen days and which occupied 115 pages of the record. Counsel said, although objection was taken to it on the ground of irrelevancy Mr. Aston insisted on going into these matters and it was all on an application for a revocation of probate. In spite of protest, the case was sent out to the Magistrate with orders to inquire into the statements alleged to be false and charging the accused with forgery of one of the documents executed at Aurangabad by Tai Maharaj, in respect of which Mr. Lucas had arrived at the conclusion that it had been executed perfectly voluntarily. To say the completion of the adoption was to have taken place at Poona was giving the go by to the evidence. The adoption was complete, and if Mr. Lucas had not left out a passage from the Marathi evidence in preference to Mr Aston's notes in English, as he had remarked in his judgment, the whole thing would have appeared clear and quite consistent. If Tai Maharaj had voluntarily signed the deeds Mr. Lucas should have taken the logical step which followed, and if there was any doubt on either side it ought to have been in favour of the accused. In the letters written after the return to Poona, the boy Jaggannath was described as "chiranjiv", which, had he not been completely adopted, could have been scarcely written. These letters were addressed to Kumbhojkar, Bhau Sahib, and Khaparde.

The Chief Justice inquired on what they wanted to examine Kumbhojkar?

Mr. Branson said: On the letter and on other matters connected with the adoption. In view of Kumbhojkar's not coming forward, Mr. Lucas very rightly admitted the letter in evidence."

The Chief Justice inquired why Kumbhojkar did not come down from Kolhapur.

Mr. Branson said he did not know, but Mr. Lucas said he had good reasons. Possibly he was afraid of coming down to Poona and being immediately put in jail on perhaps similar charges of perjury and forgery. Mr. Branson read a letter from Tai Maharaj to Kumbhojkar, but the Chief Justice asked the Translator of the Court to read the original in Marathi and give a ready translation which he did as follows:—Dada Sahib, Khaparde, having given his opinion that the boy who has now been adopted should only be taken, left by the morning train for Amraoti." Mr. Branson explained the passage to relate clearly to the five Babre boys of Aurangabad from whom Jagannath, the son of Bhao Saheb Dev, was selected. Counsel also laid stress on the Marathi Yadi sent to the Political Agent at Kolhapur, where some of the property belonging to the deceased Bala Maharaj, was situated. It was exhibit No. 68 B and was in Marathi. The Judges asked the Translator to render the middle portion of it in English which he did as follows:—Whether they are the real descendants to the full brother of Sidheswar alias Bua Maharaj. We had gone there to see if there were any boys fit to be adopted or not. Five boys were brought from that village to Aurangabad of whom with the opinion of the people of the place the middle son of Rajman Rajeshri Malhar Manohar alias Bhau Shaib Dev named Chiranjiv Jagganath aged six years has been chosen and it is settled that he should be taken in adoption in accordance to which all papers have been executed. The ceremony of the adoption will be performed in Poona here when according to custom your Honour will be invited for the Darbar. At present this is specially written for your Honour's information. We returned this morning from Aurangabad. What more? "Be you kind." The Interpreter added that the words "Datt vidhanacha samarambh" meant ceremonies of adoption or celebration of adoption. In passing Counsel called the attention of their Lordships to a document written by Tai Maharaj in the presence of Mr. Aston. There she complained there never was any adoption and she had nothing whatever to do with it. Then she said "The son made by Tilak is not approved by me" It was in exhibit D 22. Her Marathi words were "Tilakne Kelela mulya mala pasant nahi." Tilak could not "make" a son unless it was made by the boy's adoption by Tai Maharaj. On the 6th July when she had an interview with Mr Aston she wrote what she had to say and it was the first time she said the Trustees had been coercing her in the matter of the adoption. When dealing with Exhibits 19, D. 22, 68 A Mr Lucas hardly saw the strength of his remarks, Mr Lucas had remarked that nothing was mentioned in the plaint filed by Tilak for injunction restraining Tai Maharaj from adopting Bala Maharaj who was aged 17. The plaint was drawn by a pleader who wanted to go the short way for accomplishing his client's object and he therefore omitted mention of controversial matter. That was drawn by Mr. R. V. Patvardhan, who was otherwise apprehensive of being compelled to obtain a declaratory decree about the first adoption.

The Chief Justice said there was a decision of Allahabad Court that the ceremony of Datta was necessary for an adoption.

Mr Branson said there were Bombay decisions also and added the reasons given by Mr. Patvardhan accounted completely for the omission of mention of the prior adoption. Mr. Lucas did not take them into consideration, nor did he say he disbelived them but he proceeded on another theory that had the adoption been complete there was no need of using qualified and guarded phrases about it, such as virtually a second adoptions practically an adoption adoption by deed and so forth. Mr Lucas concluded on these assumptions but he did not think out his conclusions.

In answer to Mr. Khare, the Chief Justice intimated that the Court would go on with this case to-day (Thursday.)

Mr. Branson, continuing his address, said the reasons given by Mr. Lucas in his judgment for coming to the conclusion that Tilak made a false statement about the adoption were not supported by the evidence given in the case. In a criminal case the burden of proof of the adoption lay on the prosecution; but contrary to this general principle the lower courts had thrown the burden of proof upon the accused. Mr. Lucas, the learned Counsel remarked, and misconstrued misread and completely misappreciated the documents on which he had relied in forming his conclusions. Mr. Branson read from the evidence and from the documents the statements which he argued, fortified his contentions. Referring to the documents Mr. Branson said they all alleged giving and taking in adoption.

The Chief Justice: The question of giving and taking was not in issue at the time.

Mr. Branson said it was only in the magistrate's court that the question was raised. The prosecution must have known about the adoption from the frequent allegations of Tilak regarding it, and yet no question was raised about it until they went to the magistrate's court. Up to this time nobody denied that there had been a giving and taking. It was impossible for the prosecution to allege that there had been no adoption. The Judge said:—"Not a word is said in this plaint (exhibit 42) about any adoption having already taken place at Aurangabad. This I regard as a very significant fact." Mr. Branson said he would then ask their Lordships to disregard the judgment of a Judge who in the face of all the evidence, could say that there was not a word said about the adoption at Aurangabad. The learned Counsel read exhibit dated the 1st August 1901, which on the 15th November 1901 Tilak filed as an affidavit and which purported to be a full account of all that took place at Aurangabad. This document, the Sessions Judge remarked, he regarded as being about the most important piece of evidence in the case. The fact was Mr. Branson said that until the accused came into charge of Mr Aston nobody, seemed to have questioned the adoption, which was taken as an undisputed fact. The judge said: "With regard to Exhibit 11, a very surprising difficulty arises etc." About the remark of the judge that neither side could give him any satisfactory answer to the question why Tilak did not say that the giving and taking took place on the 27th Mr. Branson said there was a little comicality There was no surprising difficulty in the matter at all. The giving and taking took place on the 27th and was completed on the morning of the 28th. Mr. Lucas could not suggest any motive why Tilak should make a false statement. The judge said twice that Tilak's motive could not be corrupt or improper. Then why convict him? Tilak might not be a "persona grata" to the Government but he was dentitle to appeal to their Lordships against the injustice that had been done him.

The Court here adjourned until this morning.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. DUMBIA.

THE following passengers will sail at 3-30 p. m to-day per Messageries Maritimes Coy. steamer Dumbia from V. Dock shed No. 9 for Marseilles etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 2-45 P. M. sharp, native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's dock disinfecting shed at 9-30 a. m. with all their baggage:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W L Shaw and Mrs	Lt C E Hollins
Mr and Mrs G W Sutherland	Lt J Gray
Mr Noronha	Mr and Mrs and Miss Deniel
Mr R N Mehta	Mr M-auard
Mr S R Davar	Miss G Pardon
Mr J Steedman	Mr and Mrs and Miss Sartiges and Son
Major and Mrs Kirkpatrick and 3 children	Mr Legron Diouf
Rev C H and Mrs Gill child and Infant	Mr Dangny
	Mr Quilichini wife and 2 infts
Mr J P Bambcat	Mr and Mrs Legendre
Mr L Luguet	Belepadi ones Milond
Monsieur le Vicomte de Mouthicres	Ali ben Ahmed
	Mr P Lucchini
Mr Blanchard	Hamel ben Kelkassin
Mrs and Miss de Lhonneux	Mrs Canac
Mrs Lester and infant	Mr and Mrs Brissac and inft
Count de Perigoy	Mr Leca
M A Ceradone	Mr and Mrs Pernot
Mr Hareford	Sasd ben Soliman
Miss S M Erskina	Mr Ismeus wife and 2
Mrs R H Kirwan and Baby	Mr Montastier
Col Sir B P Reomhead	Mr L Cordier
Mr H Fairlie Bruce	Miss Sophie Despayes
Major A Peyton	Mr W Galloway
Rev N C Daniell	Mr and Mrs Dubua and Son
Messrs T E and E Ingham	Mr Be tcaud
Mr Bradshaw	Mr A Rime
Mr Greening	Mr P Brenel
Vicompte and Viecomptesse J de Sinety	Mrs Berteaund
	Mr and Mrs Lisardi and baby
Capt H F Head	Mr J Sandelaus and Mrs
Mr Ruoff	Mr and Mrs Moore
Miss Macbeth	Mr J Phillimore
Mr Hettley	Mrs Labussiere and one child
Mr Stewart	

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr Dadik Vidydan	Col Horsiloff

FOR ADEN.

Mr Adamalli	Mr Adamalli

MESSRS. ELDER, DEMPSTER AND COMPANY have telegraphed to the German Emperor offering to place their vessels at the disposal of the German Government in view of the present serious trouble arising out of the revolt of the Hereros, and have received a reply thanking them for the offer, but saying that at present no more steamers are required.

THE
NEW EGERTON
WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB,

Manufacture Everything they deal in, including

TUSSAH SERGES

specially designed for Bombay wear to stand daily washing.

SUPERFINE
CASHMERES
for LADIES' COSTUMES,
in 60 Shades,
54" wide, Rs. 3-0 per yard.

SUITINGS FOR THE
HILLS, SCHOOL,
HOME OR SHIKAR.

NAVY SERGES,
NAVY WORSTEDS,
NAVY BROADCLOTHS,
For YACHTING and AT SEA.
BLANKETS for HORSE,
SERVANT, ARMY, HOSPITAL
and BED.

Knitted Cholera Belts, As. 9 to Rs. 1-4,

All Army Necessaries and all
Classes of Woollen
(but no Cotton or Linen)
GOODS.

Officers Commanding Regiments and Quartermasters are respectfully requested to send for our Price List of
REGIMENTAL GOODS.

DHARIWAL,
PUNJAB.

KOSSI SILK! KOSSI SILK!!
KOSSI SILK!!!
FOR LADIES' BLOUSES AND GENT'S SUITS.

One Piece is made to make 2 SUITS.

FRESH STOCK FOR THE COMING SEASON
NEW PATTERNS,

Please write for Samples, to make your selections from, to

Messrs. N. C. BANERJEE & Co.,
BENARES CANTONMENT,
Or to their Agent,
MR. B. A. SHROFF,
M. Lala's House,
21, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

DON'T
FORGET

That a really First Class PIANO
by BROADWOOD,
COLLARD,
BRINSMEAD,
KNAKE,
does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India.

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dunrobin, 2,319 tons, Captain R W Taylor, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Batoum, 31st January with a cargo of 151,180 cases of Kerosine oil.

The steamer Kincraig, 2,382 tons, Captain W Gibb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 13th February, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Wharfedale, 1,833 tons, Captain J C Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Azhikal, 21st February, in ballast.

The steamer Westminister Bridge, 2,208 tons Captain R Chivers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, 11th ary, February, with a cargo of coal.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbia, 2,785 tons, Captain R Schmitz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sydney 1st February with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron, 2,235 tons, Captain D. S. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 27th January with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain S Mylorist, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Booldana, 2,111 tons, Captain F G Cunningham, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Bapoobhai Goolabbhai as a passenger. The Booldana carried in tow the river steamer Havelock to Calcutta.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox ....Comdr Pelham..........Royal Navy
Soudan..........Henning ......Southampton.....Transport
R I M S Clive ....Beauchamp ....m ....R I M
R I M S Canning .....Comdr Wilson.....? ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast ....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx..........Comdr Kemp ....Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100... ....
Do No 102... ....
Do No 103... ....
Juba............134 Wilson...East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid ....Craig..........................Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 24.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination Date. Agent.
Deutschland bq ...... 783 Nacoda ....The Captain
Fazul Karim ... . 636 Nacoda.........................G Muthwani
Palitana ....1931 Lemarchand......................M M & Co
India ....7501 Plummer ....M M & Co
Banca ....3791 Ferguson'........................P & O Co
Tientsin..................2553 Kenrick ....P & O Co
Virawa...................2158 Robertson....................M M & Co
Imani.....................2979 Peabody.......................K N & Co
Turkestan ....1992 Paton ....E Latham & Co
Bengal..................2992 Phillips... ....China...........P & O Co
Knias Gortschakow...2141 Kohrooch ....Bombay Co
Kapurthala.............. 720 Williams ....M M & Co
Henzada ....1310 Hodgson ....W M & Co
Westminister Bridge...2208..C hivers.. W&A Graham & Co
Dunrobin................2319 Taylor......................W & A Graham
Kincraig ....2382 Gibb..........................T Morrison & Co
Clan Cameron.........2235 Smith............................F Muir & Co
Dumbia..................2785 Schmitz ....M Maritimes Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination Date. Agent.
A Morocco ....2176 Graves ..Hull........1-3 F Muir & Co
C&R Ehrenfels..2865 Strufung..H'burg ...26-2 Glade & Co
D African Prince...3181 McFarlane...Hull..5-3 W & A G & Co
Pondo......................1717 Gunn... ....W & A Graham & Co
H Agenoria ....1931 Wilson.....Marseilles...25-2 Ralli Bros
K Candleshoe.......2466 Nesbit ...Hamburg.....29-2 W&AG&Co
L Puri...................231 Ahmed ....N F...N F....Shpd & Co
O Dulwich...............2111 Dudley ...Trieste.....27-2 T M & Co
P Wardha ....2563 Brooke.......Leith .....29-2 M M & Co
Q Secunder ....1073 Brebner ...Mauritius...27-2 H S Sidick
B Aston Hell.....2323 McFee.....Kurachi .....27-2 K Nixon

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji.............. 517 Ahmed ...Mangalore ..26-2 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel. Ton. Capt. Destination. Date. Agent.
1 Zinnia ....2338 Lash..Liverpool........26-2 J M & Co
2 Circassia m....4315 Haig..Liverpool...23-2 W & A G & Co
3 Bundesrath.........1319 Ahrens..Zanzibar..25-3 Astrandes
4 Clan Macintyre...3058 Fishenden............N F F Muir & Co
6 Oriental ....3085 Spicer ..Aden ....27-2 P & O Co
7 Imperatrix.........2352 Ghezzo ...Trieste...1-3 A L S N Co
8 Franz Ferdinand..3813 Matcovich..China 29-2 A L S N Co
10&11 Wildenfels..3657 Reising ...Calcutta....26-2 Glade & Co
12 Persia...............4191 Wheler ......London........5-3 P & O Co
16 Lismore.............2277 Sloane ...Genoa ...1-3 W & A G & Co
15 Wharfedale.......1823 Alexander ...... Antwerp... 5-3 M M Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Westminister B s...	Chivers.........	Calcutta, Feb 11
24	Dunrobin s	Taylor	Batoum, Jan 31
	Dumbea s	Schmitz	Australia
	Kincraig s	Gibb	Calcutta, Feb 13
	Wharfedale s	Alexander ...	Azhikal, Feb 21
	Clan Cameron s....		Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Woodbridge s	Evens	Calcutta
	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Rangoon, &c
	Naseri s	Mylorist.........	Jeddah
	Booldana s..........	Cunningham...	Calcutta, &c
	Havelock s...........	Baker	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yester-day ;—
Steamer Henzada, for Persian Gulf.
" Swaledale, for Hamburg, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant, arrived London this morning.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Pera, arrived London evening of 22nd inst.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 24th February.

1. There will be various competitions including a Lloyd Lindsay at the Santa Cruz Ranges on the morning of Wednesday the 2nd of March and all members are asked to attend.

Dress—Drill order, swords not to be carried for Mounted Competitions.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Camp will be held at Santa Cruz from Tuesday the 8th to Saturday the 13th of March, and that the Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on the afternoon of the latter date.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th February.

1. Members who have completed their Class Firing are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th February.

1. Orderly Sergeant W Ewing next for duty Sergeant G W Murray.
2. The following drills will take place to-day 6 a. m. :—
Nos. 1 and 3 Co at the disposal of the O C Co.
No. 2 Co 6" B L Gun Drill.
E E Co Squad Drill.
3. Evening :—
No 1 Co 6" B L Gun Drill.
Nos 2 and 3 Co at the disposal of O C Co.
E E Co 6 p.m. for Oyster Rock.
Dress Khaki, putties not to be worn.
4. It is notified for information that Saturday the 27th inst. will be a Ladies Guest night, which will be followed by Concert. Members who wish to bring guests are requested to give the names of their guests to Nos. 1 of Sub Divisions or to the Sergeant Major not later than to-morrow night.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

H. M.'s AMBASSADOR at Rome announces the Royal assent in respect of the subsidised steamship service from Venice to Calcutta. By the terms of the agreement the Venetian Steamship Navigation Co. undertake to carry out twelve voyages annually between Venice and Calcutta, calling at Ancona, Bari, Brindisi, and one Sicilian port, and at other Mediterranean or Red Sea ports as occasion may require. The Company have the option of extending their itinerary from Calcutta to other Far Eastern ports, should it be deemed advisable. The minimum tonnage of the vessels to be engaged in this service is fixed at 3,500 tons, and the minimum speed at 10 nautical miles per hour. The Government guarantee to the Company a yearly subsidy of 1,100,000 lire, or £44,000, dating from October 1 last. The Convention remains in force until June 30, 1908 The service has already commenced.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

PIANOFORTES

SPECIALLY BUILT for INDIA and guaranteed to stand the Climate of India.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART.
JULIUS BLÜTHNER LEIPZIG.
S. & P. ERARD LONDON.
MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

Pianos by the above well-known Makers may be obtained for Cash or on the Hire System under which, by the payment of a fixed amount monthly slightly in excess of the ordinary charge for simple hire, the Instrument becomes the property of the Hirer on the completion of twelve or twenty-four payments, as the case may be.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
on application to
THE SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

It is improbable Japan will suffer from any qualms of conscience over the charges brought against her by Russia. The accusation that she violated the Laws of Nations at Port Arthur is absurd on the face of it. Whether her action at Chemulpo was as justifiable we prefer to receive the report of the British commander before condemning her. To that of the captain of the French "Pascal" we attach little importance. In the first attack on Port Arthur Japan showed herself fully alive to the necessities of the case. The situation demanded precisely the course she adopted, and, if to some she appeared precipitate, it may be pointed out that those days of ideal chivalry when opposing lines invited the other to shoot first have long since departed. When Great Britain sent her fleet to Besika Bay Russia raised a similar outcry. "Let Great Britain take such course as she pleases" exclaimed Gortchakoff, "history and possibly her contemporaries will pass their verdict on this defiance of logic and contempt for the world's peace." The only difference was that Japan was right and we, in sending our fleet through the Dardanelles without the permission of the Porte were emphatically wrong. The declared object of the Tsar, given to the world on his coronation, was "to promote the progress and peaceful glory of our beloved Russia and the happiness of all our faithful subjects." Russian action in regard to Manchuria and Korea would have been consistent with this policy if Japan had been foolish enough to comply. Russian aggression in the Persian Gulf will also be consistent with this declaration. For Russia will not attempt to fight us. If she were not prepared to deal with objections to her desire to promote progress and peaceful glory at the expense of Japan she is certainly not prepared to meet such obstacles as Great Britain would offer. There would be no objection to Russian progress and peaceful glory if she did not ask other nations to pay for them. She, herself, must bear the cost, and if other nations will not consent to stand aside Russia must make up her mind to see her national energies diverted from useful aims to "cataclysms whose horrors cause every heart to tremble."

We are glad the Japanese Minister formally protested at La Hague against the censure of his country's action and the disparagement of Japanese pretensions. The attack was perfectly gratuitous and M. Muravieff would best have consulted the interests of International Arbitration by confining his remarks strictly to the subject of Venezuela. Russia has committed the error of despising her adversary and the lesson of the past few days ought to have led her to adopt different methods. Russian leaders and Russian ministers stultify themselves by their protests and their vituperation. They would have shown Japan no mercy had they got in the first blow. They would have seen nothing to object to had they followed up their victory in the most approved manner. What was it they desired? That Japanese courtesy should have sent a polite invitation to Admiral Alexeieff to come out and exchange shots and possibly also an odd torpedo? "Admiral Togo's compliments to Admiral Alexeieff and he proposes, if agreeable, to wait on him with a certain number of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers at such and such an hour with the object of trying conclusions?" Was the Russian commander-in-chief to reply that he was not "at home" for the present, but on the arrival of further naval and military reinforcements would be happy to receive him? The Port Arthur squadron's placing Russian troops on the Yalu river was the first act of war even if her guns did not fire the first shot, as has been alleged, and it is not remarkable that, in the words of our telegram, Japanese patience was then exhausted. Russian patience would have been exhausted had Japan adopted those tactics. The fact is: Russian Ministers never for a moment believed that Japan would stand so resolutely to her position. They imagined that their own show of firmness, furbished over with a thin layer of veneer, would cause Japan to give way and abandon all her claims. It was this mistaken belief which accounts for the continuance of the state of unpreparedness. Had it been possible to protract the negociations another month Russia would have been in a better position to fight, and that was her object More time was what her own officers told her was necessary in order that they might hold their own. And the while they reiterated their desire for peace they were pushing on with preparations which should deliver Japan into their hands. The overthrow of vice and the triumph of virtue was melodramatic.

It is satisfactory to find Mr. Austen Chamberlain had an opportunity to explain the purchase of the Chilian warships by Great Britain. Their acquisition by another Power would have disturbed the balance of international strength and their purchase made the British Navy equal to any other two European navies. No more excellent reason could have been shown. There are, as Mr. Ritchie declared, circumstances in the present situation amply warranting the purchase, amply warranting the utmost alertness in both branches of the service. No great value need be attached to the alarmist telegrams which come from Quetta, nor to that which tells of Russian activity in Turkestan. Yet we have something more to do than rest upon Lord Lansdowne's declarations about the Gulf, or Lord Curzon's speeches to the native authorities, as a magazine writer aptly remarked the other day. Deeds, not declarations, are the only things that will avail us in combating our zealous rival in Asia, and, if we are not prepared, we may one day find Russia endeavouring to treat us, on the Indian frontier, in precisely the same way she complains of against Japan at Port Arthur. In case of a continuation of France's unneutral acts at Jibutil or elsewhere, or any other untoward circumstance, which would enable Japan to claim the fulfilment of our compact, we should require every ship that we have to do the work we should require of them, and also every available man. Mr. Austen Chamberlain recognises this. So too do his colleagues, and it will be well with them if they do not lose sight of the necessity for preparing in every possible way. It is probable that the present war may terminate without our being implicated. But it is possible that it may not. Russian hatred, and misguided but influential agitation at Home, may defeat the efforts of capable Ministers. Our own military lessons in South Africa and Russia's naval lessons at Port Arthur should not be allowed to go without bringing us any advantage whatever part in the near future we may be called upon to play.

THE COMMERCE OF SIAM. THE statistics which have been published recently in reference to the trade which passed through the port of Bankok during the year 1902 show very clearly that Britain's rivals by no means make the most of their opportunities in foreign markets. It is safe to say that had Great Britain's political influence in Siam equalled that of France the figures relating to her trade with that country would have headed the list. It is difficult to see what real advantage the French have obtained from their efforts to gain a protectorate over Siamese territory; for we find that the total of her exportations to Bankok only reached a little over £20,000, and that, far from assuming an important position in the list, she was absolutely last in the race for the market. Siamese trade is developing considerably. Her total commerce in 1902 amounted to £7,641,066 the exports amounting to over four millions sterling and the imports to over three millions, the increases on the twelve months being £288,971 in the case of the exports and £650,589 in respect of the imports. Naturally a very large percentage of the country's trade is carried on with the countries of the East It is noticeable, however, that it is with British territory that the great bulk of Siamese commerce is done. Singapore, which heads the list, sends more than a million-and-a-half sterling of goods; Hongkong over three-quarters of a million; India, £139,000; China, a slightly less amount; and the Dutch possessions are responsible for some £60,000. Of the western countries Great Britain's trade is considerably larger than that of all other nations combined, and she exhibits no signs of retrogression. There is every reason to believe that Siam will become an increasingly good field on the trader. The trade in cotton manufactures seems to be largely increasing, and Great Britain up to now seems to have gained the lion's share of the profit accruing from this department of trade. Apparently Bombay has not made the most of the advantage which her geographical situation gives her. In the near future the railway concessions will be developed, and large quantities of iron stores will be contracted for. The French do not seem to be awake in this respect, and it seems more than likely that again it will be the home manufacturer who will reap the profit arising out of the civilising process now going on. The French commercial attache naturally is rather disgusted at this state of affairs, but at the same time it is a circumstance which must afford pleasure to those who take an interest in the development of British trade. It is to be hoped that as Siam advances India also will not overlook the chances held out for commercial advancement.

SANITATION IN JAMMU CITY. ON several previous occasions we have commented upon the research work that has been accomplished by Dr. B. R. Sawhney, the chief medical officer of Jammu. Since the outbreak of the plague in Jammu Dr. Sawhney has devoted a great deal of time to the inculcation of a knowledge of and desire for sanitary principles in the daily life of the people of that city. He has found the task just as difficult as have sanitary reformers in other parts of India, but he is as energetically enthusiastic as when he first undertook his enquiry into the cause of the plague in the city in which he is particularly interested. He has just published a pamphlet which deals with the sanitation of Jammu City and discusses the means by which the town may be fortified against invasions of plague. He points out the great necessity of a proper dispersion of dwelling-places on the ground that mortality is directly proportional to the density of the population. He argues that in India fresh air is a greater desideratum than pure water, and therefore advises his municipality to spend their money on the dispersion of the dwellings of the inhabitants of the city rather than upon any big scheme of water-supply. There is good sense probably in this argument so far as it applies to Jammu, but we can hardly agree that it would hold good everywhere. It is quite true that where dirt exists disease will follow, and that a pure atmosphere is one of the most certain antidotes to disease. But though, as Dr. Sawhney rather tritely points out, human beings are not fish, water is as great a desideratum as pure air and disease can be conveyed to them just as surely through the medium of the one as the other. The municipality of Jammu can doubtless do a great deal towards the better sanitation of that city, and with such a guiding spirit as Dr. Sawhney improvements may be expected, but the greatest progress will come from amongst the people themselves. To thin down the population by 5,000, as Dr. Sawhney proposes by building new dwellings outside the city, would solve the overcrowding question, but it would not prevent the accumulation of filth, which is always going on in an Indian city. However, it would be a great mistake to say anything which might tend to the discouragement of those who are so actively engaged in stamping out the plague in Jammu; and there is no doubt that the efforts Dr. Sawhney and his colleagues will have a valuable educational influence upon the people who are so closely interested in them. Plague has been responsible for half the mortality which has occurred in Jammu since the outbreak of the disease two years ago, and it is quite evident that prompt and drastic measures are required to eradicate it.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE. THE latest agricultural reports show that practically no rain has fallen in any part of India recently, the only district which has received any being Assam, and even there the downfalls have been light. However, agriculturists are apparently well supplied with moisture except in a few isolated districts of Bengal, Bombay, and the Punjab. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are still in progress in parts of Madras, and harvests also continue in that Presidency, the yields being fair. One or two districts of Bengal complain of an inadequate water-supply, and some damage to the crops has also been caused by insects in the Burdwan division of that Province. Little rice is being threshed, sugarcane is being pressed and the harvesting of the early spring crops still continues. The wheat and oil seed crops are estimated to yield a 94-per-cent. outturn. Cultivators are now turning their attention to the preparation of the land for early rice and jute, and, apart from the damage already alluded to, prospects are good. Preparations are going on in the United Provinces for the autumn crops. Some slight damage by frost is reported, but the poppy-crop is stated to be doing well. As already mentioned rain is rather badly needed in some districts of the Punjab. Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, and Ferozepore are suffering particularly, and the unirrigated crops in Hissar are withering. The irrigated crops seem to be in good condition. The sugar-cane yield appears to be up to the average. Conditions are good in the North-West Frontier Province, and in the Central Provinces the spring-crops are flourishing, although owing to the dryness of the soil wheat has suffered in one taluka. Outturns promise to be about normal so far as the wheat, gram, and linseed crops are concerned, and harvesting operations have now been commenced. In Central India the crops are in good condition everywhere except Bhopawar, where slight damage has been caused by rats. In Burma and Assam the situation is satisfactory and good reports have been received from other parts of the country.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Papal Delegate Apostolic to India is expected to arrive at Colaba Station on Friday at 7-10 a.m. He will be met by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay and will reside at the Archbishop's House during his stay in Bombay.

NEWS received from the Tibet Mission states that ample supplies have now been stored at Thuna Camp.

OFFICERS for the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department are now being engaged by the Secretary of State. They are required to enable the new big schemes in the Punjab to be started.

WE hear from Peshawar that Dr. Abdul Ghani, of Lahore, who was on his way from Kabul to India, has been detained at Jellalabad by order of the Amir. He had been granted leave but was detained by the Governor of Jellalabad on arrival at that place.

MR. E. DRESDEN, a well-known London merchant of Curzon-street, May fair, has bequeathed £250,000 to the London hospitals.

IN the House of Lords on Friday 4, Lord Wemyss gave notice of his intention to move in favour of the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of British trade, and as to whether any change was necessary for its improvement.

AFTER a most exhaustive inquiry in Europe and in the United States, the Administrative Council of the Swedish State railways have decided to recommend to the Government the adoption of electricity as the motive power on the railways of the country. The Council proposes at first to transform the lines in the neighbourhood of Stockholm into electric railways, and to begin this work during the present year should a sufficient sum be voted for that purpose. After this first section has been completed the conversion of all the State Railways into electric railways will gradually be proceeded with as credits are voted.

A GERMAN paper tells a story which, as it points out, very aptly illustrates the proverb "Sic transit gloria mundi." It relates to a photograph recently shown to the writer which represents a white-haired lady who is being obviously reprimanded by a French policeman. The incident took place some time back in Paris, the lady being no less a person than the Empress Eugenie. Being in Paris and crossing the Place des Tuilleries, the scene of her former state, she bent down to pick a flower as a souvenir of her visit to that part of the Place where was formerly the park in which her son the Prince Imperial used to play as a boy. A policeman who saw her action came up and threatened to take the Empress in charge for her action in picking the flower, anything of the sort being strictly forbidden. The photograph was taken by a chance onlooker, Count Primoli, who happened to have a camera with him at the time.

MR. HENRY WATSON, dating from 552, Twentieth-street, New York, calls attention, in the "Saturday Review," to what he terms "the gloomy and unpatriotic pessimism of the English press and people," and contrasts this attitude with that of the Americans. "The Americans," he says, "do not consider it bad form to believe in their country, their industries, and themselves, and much free advertisement is given by the American press, which continually ridicules and sneers at the manufactured articles of other countries, noticeably England. This system has been pursued for many years now and has paid the United States very well. Their commercial travellers are trained to belittle everything English, and the forced laugh they emit when told a customer is using English goods is quite a good piece of stage business. Englishmen to-day seem to be ashamed to assert that English goods are still the standard of the world. In spite of American and German quantity, we can always rely on English quality, and nobody knows this better than the Americans themselves. I heard an American paper manufacturer say he would rather have one car-load of English bleaching-powder than two carloads of American at the same price; that is, he would rather pay twice as much and get good English bleaching-powder than bother with the American article. The same may be said of hardware, cordage, and in fact everything. I have used both English and American, and pin my faith on English every time."

A GAY SNOWCLAD CAPITAL.

ST. PETERSBURG IN WINTER.

BY WALTER WILLIAMS.

ST. PETERSBURG in mid-winter is the most picturesque capital in Europe, and it is the least patronised by foreigners.

In the summer, when the city wears an uninteresting cosmopolitan appearance, English and American tourists come in swarms and get shaken to pieces in the Russian drouskies as they rattle over the rough roads, which are paved with cobbles shaped like petrified sheeps' kidneys.

When St. Petersburg receives her annual covering of snow and ice, writes Mr. Walter Williams, in the "Daily Express" the wheeled carriages are replaced by sleighs, with jingling bells and spirited horses, which skim noiselessly over the white roads at terrific speed.

The broadflowing Neva is frozen three or four feet thick, and electric cars convey passengers across for the sum of five copecks, or one penny.

Peasants, on rough-looking skates, push huge chairs over the ice on runners at a good speed for twopence, from one side to the other, a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

The city itself is full of quaint contrasts. Homely looking women sit on the benches to the public parks up to their knees in snow, knitting with their children playing round them, while tall stern-looking Russians enveloped with furs and whiskers, stalk gloomily past.

The first things which strike the stranger are the universal politeness of the people and the absence of merriment of any kind. Russians have no sense of humour, and they seldom smile.

On entering a shop or an office a man takes off his cap, and does not put it on again until he gets outside. At the hotels, servants wait by the door to help visitors to take their coats and overshoes off.

There is a vast gulf between servants and employers which is never bridged over. To do anything for oneself in Russia is likely to entail disrespect from the lower classes. A Russian gentleman will wait five minutes for a man to come and take his coat off or to unlock the door of his bedroom.

FAT SLEIGH DRIVERS.

The sleight drivers of the first class are picturesque-looking men and the majority of them are fat enough to make the Lord Mayor's coachman weep with envy. The ordinary tariff in St. Petersburg is twenty copecks or fourpence for fifteen minutes drive; but with the best sleighs this does not count and a bargain has to be made.

Men driveng fast horses take the centre of the road and vie with each other in speed. The shafts of the sleighs project on each side of the horses head and have a big round knob at the end. This acts like a buffer and knocks the unwary way fairer out of the road, and enables him to be quietly run over by another sleigh passing on the side.

No one knows when the Emperor is going to drive out except the Chief of Police and he is as communicative as an oyster on the subject. Suddenly there is a cessation of traffic in the crowded streets, hats are raised and the Czar dashes past in a sleigh drawn by two magnificent black horses with a Cossack standing at his back to shield him from danger.

Almost before one can realise it the royal sleigh with the pale blue cloths flying in the air, has gone out of sight and the traffic is resumed. Troops are never turned out to escort the Emperor except on the occasion of great fustions. As a rule, he goes without parade of any kind.

There are no public-house or cafes in Russia, but there is a good deal of drunkenness. The selling of wines and spirits is a Government monopoly. Peasants and working men can get a bottle of vodka for seven-pence, and take it out into the street to drink or take it home. Vodka is a pure alcohol, distilled from corn or barley generally, and tastes like weak gin and quinine. There are certain number of restaurants where liquors can be obtained, but it is necessary to order food with them.

DEVOUT RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg has numbers of very handsome churches which contain valuable paintings and mosaics, set with precious stones, worth millions of roubles.

The Russians as a race pray more publicly than any other people in the world, not excepting the Mohomedans. Shrines are erected all over the city and the devout Russian pauses to utter a prayer at one shrine, and then looks across the street to pray to another one on the other side. The coldest weather does not make the slightest difference in that respect to men or women. They always pray, but seldom wash.

Russian cooking is rather indifferent, and the best restaurants have French chefs. They are frightfully expensive, but the wealthy Russian spends his money, and thinks nothing of paying thirty shillings for a short drive in a troika (three horses abreast, the two outside galloping and the centre horse trotting.)

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

The Russian who knows his business does not discuss affairs of state in public places. A young lawyer five weeks ago addressed a meeting of students of the foreign policy of the Government. Next day he was politely notified that it would be better for his health if he left St. Petersburg at once for Archangel, in the far north on the White Sea, and sojourned there for five years. Accordingly, the young advocate packed up at once and tarried not on his departure.

The Chief of Police governs the city with an iron hand shod with the softest velvet. It is easy enough to get into Russia, but the difficulty is to get out. No one either Russian or foreigner can cross the frontier without a permit from the Chief of Police in the city he has last been staying in. At the German frontier station, Eydtkunen, the train stops forty-five minutes to give the passengers time to think whether they really wish to enter Russia or not.

Then the train goes slowly on a few hundred yards, crosses a small river where the German and Russian sentries face each other on opposite banks and enters the frontier station, Wirballen.

All passengers alight and walk into the Custom house. Their passports are taken from them at the door. The examination of baggage is perhaps the strictest in Europe.

It is opened in the presence of three or four persons, and there is no tipping. After all the passports have been duly entered and rigidly scrutinised they are handed to the officers, who call out the names of the holders.

In answer to the call, the passenger opens his baggage, and after it has been passed he is handed a pink ticket which entitles him to his passport at the door. Russians have to get their passports renewed every six months or pay a fine.

A Jew from Berlin who was on the train with us had to pay a fine of £15 because his passport was out of date. On arrival at an hotel in a Russian city the foreigner hands over his passport to the clerk, who sends it at once to the police for notification. On leaving, it is returned to the traveller.

Foreigners are treated very politely everywhere in Russia, and are not followed by spies or interfered with in any way unless they speak loudly in public places as to the doings of the Czar, the Church, or the Government.

In that case they are politely but firmly requested to depart at once and recommended not to leave their hotel until the train starts. A slip of paper is handed to them by the police and their passport is given them at the Russian frontier by a stranger. He has been on the train all the time, but out of sight.

Winter is the gayest time in St. Petersburg, when the theatres, operas, and all kinds of amusements are in full swing. Skating rinks are formed on the smaller streams which run through the city by sinking cut down old boats in the water and letting it freeze over.

There is then no danger of drowning if the ice gives way. In St. Petersburg everyone rides, and the people, especially the women, are inclined to embonpoint and laziness. To walk is to run the risk of getting heart trouble. The cold weather is dry and agreeable.

ADMIRAL TOGO, in command of the Japanese Fleet, is an old Worcester boy. The ex-cadets of that ship will be interested in watching the career of the Admiral, who has already done so well.

RAILWAY BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

JAPANESE OFFICERS HANGED

OPERATIONS IN KOREA.

THREE JAPANESE DIVISIONS LANDED.

COUNT LAMSDORFF RESIGNS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

A court-martial held on three Japanese disguised as coolies, who were arrested for attempting to blow up the Sungari railway bridge on the 21st instant, revealed the fact that they were a Japanese colonel of engineers, a naval torpedo lieutenant, and a lieutenant of sappers, all belonging to the General Staff.

They were all found guilty, condemned to death, and immediately hanged from the Sungari bridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 24.

A special cable to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" from its London correspondent states that three Japanese officers have been hanged for wrecking the bridge over the Sungari River.

The bridge across the Sungari River in Manchuria is the largest and most important one on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24

The foreign Consuls are endeavouring to secure the neutralisation of the treaty port of Newchwang.

A Russian Note to the Powers declares that Japan's proceedings are an open violation of the aws governing the mutual relations of civilised nations.

After quoting what she describes as various flagrant breaches of International Law, Russia considers it her duty to lodge a protest with the Powers, being convinced they will agree with her attitude.

Russia declares invalid all orders and declarations arising from Japan's illegal assumption of power in Korea.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Three hundred and twenty-five of the Russians who were captured at Chemulpo will be quartered in Ceylon.

Russia has sent a Note to the Powers charging Japan with a violation of the Law of Nations at Port Arthur and Chemulpo.

The Russian squadron under Admiral Wirennius, including transports, has been ordered home.

In addition to General Nicholson and Colonel Haldane, a dozen other British officers of all arms are being sent to watch the Japanese operations at various points under the direction of General Nicholson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 24.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London the 23rd February, states that the 'Times'" correspondent at Wei-hai-Wei describes the disembarkation of three Japanese divisions at Chemulpho, which he says excited great admiration among the British officers.

The district between the Yalu and Ping Yang is of immense strategic value and its importance is fully appreciated by both armies.

It is supposed that the Japanese divisions are pushing north.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph's" London correspondent cables that Count von Lamsdorff is resigning, and will be succeeded by M. De Witte.

Count Vladimir von Lamsdorff has been Russian Foreign Minister since 1900 and possesses all the Orders of Russia, including the Grand Cordon of St. Alexandre Nevsy since 1898. He was born at St. Petersburg on the 25th Dec. 1844, and is the son of Count Nicholas Lamsdorff, General, A.-D.-C. to the Emperor Alexander II.

M. Sergius de Witte was till recently Russian Minister of Finance, a post in which he was superseded by M. de Plehve. During the eleven years he was Minister of Communications and Minister of Finance he carried out many reforms, some of which were undoubtedly for the benefit of the country while others have been condemned by his enemies as distinctly prejudicial. Among his many great works was the completion of the large war fund in gold said to amount to over 100 millions sterling. He covered Russia with thousands of miles of railways, founded technical schools and materially assisted in the construction of the Siberian and Manchurian Railways. It was he who helped to establish the Russo-Chinese Bank, to build Harbin and Dalny, and to enter into closer financial and commercial relations with China. The novel policy of practically annexing a country by building a railway through it and establishing commercial banks in Manchuria was his, and he went to Port Arthur to see that his plans were being effectively carried out. He took a great interest in the growth of the Russian navy by ungrudgingly voing money towards the increase of Russia's naval power in the Far East and he interested himself in the construction of new ports and harbours in the Pacific, the Black Sea, and the Baltic.

A Singapore telegram dated February 24 states:—

Having regard to the words used by the Tsar in his recent manifesto, in which he declared Japan's treachery would be avenged a hundredfold, the officials at Tokyo expect a lull in the operations, especially as Admiral Alexeieff and his staff have made Harbin their headquarters.

The Japanese military operations are, however being pushed on as quickly as due precaution will permit, and indicate a carefully, preconcerted plan of action, carried out with perfect organisation. The utmost secrecy is observed in the movements of troops, which are carried out exclusively at night-time.

A Colombo message says :—A Peking despatch states that the Central Government have received information from Europe to the effect that Russia is preparing to send a very large cavalry force into Chinese Turkestan.

Russia has taken over the Vladivostock and Nagasaki submarine cables, thus compelling Japanese messages to travel via Shanghai and India or Hongkong, Manila and San Francisco.

Serious differences are reported to exist regarding the command of the Russian land forces

Admiral Alexeieff's friends object to General Kuropatkin's command.

Admiral Stark is in a dilemma. He must either remain under the guns of Port Arthur or fight under conditions rendering defeat a foregone conclusion.

The situation resembles that of Admiral Cervera at Santiago.

The Japanese merchants at New York are trying to raise five million dollars for the Japanese war.

The British cruisers Formidable and Russell have been ordered to China.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The Mikado has received the British Commanders who took out the Nisshin and Kassuga in special audience and conferred on them the Order of the Rising Sun, besides giving them some splendid presents.

[In view of the new cruisers "Nisshin" and "Kasuga" being expected to arrive at Yoksuka Naval Station about the middle of February, says the "Japan Herald," Mr. Ichihara, Mayor of Yokohama, consulted with the members of the Chamber of Commerce with regard to the welcome to be accorded to the British and Italian crews. As a result of the conference, a meeting was held at the Municipal Office, when Governor Sufu, Mr Taniguchi, and the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce participated. It was decided to hold a promoters' meeting to consider as to the arrangements to be made. A note has been issued to the Prefectural Council, the Municipal Aldermens' Council, and the Municipal Council soliciting their co-operation in the matter.]

BRITAIN'S PURCHASE OF WARSHIPS.

Preserving the Balance of Strength.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying to the criticisms regarding the purchase of the two Chilian warships by Great Britain said that their acquisition by another Power would have disturbed the balance of international strength and their purchase made the British navy equal to any two European navies.

Mr. Ritchie concurred with Mr. Austen Chamberlain that there were circumstances in the present situation amply warranting the purchase.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Russian Affront to Japan.

M. MURAVIEFF'S INDISCRETION.

M. Muravieff, Russian Minister of Justice, in delivering the Venezuelan judgment, as President of the Hague Tribunal, referred in a disparaging manner to Japanese pretensions.

The Japanese Minister objected to such remarks from the Arbitration Tribunal and has requested instructions from his Government at Tokio.

THE CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN STEAMERS.

Kobe telegrams to the "Straits Times" dated the 10th instant referring to the capture of Russian steamers state :—

On Saturday (6th inst.) the Eastern Asiatic Railway steamership Nonni was seen proceeding speedily from Gensan, flying the Japanese naval flag. She was followed by a Japanese warship and ordered to stop. It was discovered that she carried 2,000 Russian troops and munitions of war, bound for Port Arthur. The steamship Mukden, of the same line, was found at Fusan and boarded, She was found to be loaded with munitions of war. Both vessels were towed to Sasebo.

Other Kobe messages state :—

The French Consular-Agent at Dalny confirms the report that the Japanese attempted to land at that port but were repulsed.

A German expert gives the information that the Russians have 600 75-millimetre Engelhardt field guns. Also several batteries of Schneider's howitzers, one Krupp battery, 225 Maxim guns, and 25 Pomporns. The Japanese are able to muster 540 Krupp field guns, 40 batteries of mountain guns—mostly 75-millimetre Schneiders. The Russians have the great advantage in respect of machine guns.

At New York the Jews and Poles have gone wild with enthusiasm over the Japanese victory. They are waving Japanese flags, and have suggested subscribing for a warship for Japan, to be named the Kischeneff, in memory of the recent massacre of the Jews there by the Russian.

BEFORE THE WAR IN JAPAN.

The Far East newspapers just to hand contain the following items of news in relation to the situation just before the outbreak of war.

Since the freezing of harbours at Niuchwang and Taku, the N. Y. K.'s North China service has been limited to Tsinhwangtao, and even that makes Moji its Japanese port of departure.

Voluntary offers of contributions to the war fund by the Tokio citizens are now reaching the Treasury. On the 18th ultimo, Mr. Tsuruji Inaba, proprietor of the Kumi Shokai, at Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi. Tokyo, and 17 other employes applied in the name of the Kumi Shokai to the Minister of War for permission to contribute the sum of six hundred yen to the war fund. The above establishment is the pioneer of the Tokyo contributors. Apropos of the above, we further learn that the Kumi Shokai has also decided that in case the employees of the firm should be despatched to the front in a military capacity, the firm will allow to their families one-half their salary, no matter how long the war with Russia may last, and that in case the employes above referred to die at the front the Shokai will grant to their families a sum corresponding to six months' pay.

A despatch from Fusan, dated the 15th ultimo, says that there are no Russian warships at Masampho, in view of which it is expected that the Russian residents at that port will all withdraw shortly.

On the occasion of the meeting of the leading Tokyo bankers at the Finance Minister's official residence on the 18th ultimo Baron Sone is reported to have remarked that if a war should break out between Japan and Russia, Japan would spend at least upwards of 400,000,000 yen a year, and he therefore hoped that his hearers would be prepared to supply the money required. During the Japan-China War of 1894-5, added the Minister, the country spent 230,000,000 yen a year.

Referring to the same meeting of the Tokyo bankers the "Nichi Nichi" says that the Finance Minister, in the course of his address, remarked that the preliminary measures were now in progress in official circles for issuing a domestic loan of a hundred million yen in the event of war between Japan and Russia. The rate of interest would probably not exceed six per cent. per annum and the period of redemption be fixed at five years. The Finance Minister believed, on the strength of the loyal sentiments of the people, that the proposed loan, if issued, would be covered three or four times over.

A special telegram to the "Jiji," date the 20th ultimo reports that rumours were current at Pekin that, in obedience to Viceroy Alexeieff's instructions, the Russian troops will all withdraw from the Chinese capital shortly, and return to Port Arthur. The message further says that this step is probably connected with provisions of the Chino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, which declare that the opening of Pekin to international trade shall be realised after the withdrawal of troops of all nationalities.

A Chefoo despatch to the "Tokyo Asahi," dated the 21st ultimo, says that Russian troops are daily being conveyed to Port Arthur by train. A number of the Russian cavalry is reported to have occupied Haicheng, while 3,000 troops have proceeded to Feng-hwang-chen, though the truth of the report is not yet well founded, The message further reports that 2,000 Russian troops from Odessa arrived by steamer at Port Arthur on the 12th ultimo.

JAPAN'S COASTAL DEFENCE.

A Tokyo dispatch to the "Asahi" states that the matter of the defence on the coast of Japan included the laying of the torpedoes along the coast in various places, and rules for the control of vessels entering certain ports. This message further states that the railway proposed to be purchased by Japan is the Toba line of the Sangu Railway Company, while the special rule considered for the appointment of officials in the Department of Communications referred to the necessity for the completion of the machinery of transmission of troops, etc., in time of war.

The Toba line is seven miles in length from Yamada to Toba, a sea port at the entrance to Owari Bay in Shima province. Recently the Minister of Communications issued an order to the Sangu Railway Company, requesting them to complete the line without delay, at the same time offering a sum of money towards the necessary expense of such completion. The Company has, therefore, been rapidly pushing forward the work. The Government, however, considers that the work done by the company is not being carried on speedily enough, and therefore proposes to purchase the line and complete it under Government control.

A number of Belgians, Russians, and French at shares Seoul have formed a secret society in communication with some of the higher Corean officials. The recent declaration of neutrality is an outcome of this.

The recent terrible falling in the quotations of on the local steck exchange has says a Tokio message dated January 27, brought a great number of brokers to the verge of ruin. The war crisis caused the unprecedented slump which is general, without prospects of immediate recovery.

JAPAN'S PROPOSED WAR TAXES.

A Yokohama message to the "Hong Kong Telegraph" dated February 3rd, states :—

In continuation of my telegram of the 28th ultimo stating that it was proposed to raise a hundred million yen on the land income and sugar taxes, the Cabinet has now decided, in consequence of the opposition manifested, to suspend the promulgation of this scheme submitted by Baron Arasuke Sone, Minister of Finance. This new plan of taxation will be introduced on the opening of the Diet at the end of March next.

NEUTRAL VESSELS IN WAR TIME.

The duty of the commander of a vessel belonging to a belligerent State, when he visits and searches a neutral ship, provides, that the commander should detain any neutral vessel engaged in the carriage of contraband if it is acting in the service of the enemy by carrying military persons or desptaches, or is engaged in breach of blockade, unless either (1) he is satisfied that her master was acting in ignorance of the fact that war had broken out ; or (2) the vessel is acting under a licence from his Government. If any of the goods are fit for purposes either of war exclusively, or of war as well as of peace, the commander of the cruiser should proceed to ascertain the destination of the vessel. This is done by inspection of her charter-party, her log-book, and other documents, and by inquiries from her master and crew. A vessel's destination should be considered neutral if both the port to which she is bound and very intermediate port at which she is to call in the course of her voyage be neutral, and if no part of her voyage she is to go to the enemy's fleet at sea. A vessel's destination is considered hostile if either the port to which she is bound or any intermediate port at which she is to call in the course of her voyage be hostile, or if in any part of her voyage she is to go to the enemy's fleet at sea. It often happens that a vessel's destination is expressed in her papers to be dependent upon contingencies. In such a case the destination should be presumed hostile if any one of the ports which under any of the contingencies she may be intended to touch at or go to be hostile ; but this presumption may be whether by clear proof that the master has definitely abandoned a hostile destination and is pursuing a neutral one. The ostensible destination of the vessel is sometimes a neutral port, while she is in reality intended, after touching, and even landing and colourably delivering over her cargo there, to proceed with the same cargo to a hostile port. In such a case the voyage is held to be continuous, and the destination is held to be hostile throughout. If the destination of the vessel be neutral, then the destination of the goods on board should be considered neutral, notwithstanding that it may appear from the papers or otherwise that the goods themselves have an ulterior hostile destination to be attained by transhipment, overland conveyance or otherwise. It should be observed, adds Engineering, with reference to this doctrine of the "continuous voyage," that it is an English doctrine, and it is by no means clear how far it will be accepted by other countries. We may assume, however, that the principles of international law recognised in England will also be observed by Japan for as soon as the Chino-Japanese war of 1898 broke out Japan issued a Prize Act, and constituted a Prize Court at Sasebo, one of her naval stations.

"THE WORLD'S STREET," VLADIVOSTOCK.

THE LIMIT OF EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION.

"ALL the civilians at Vladivostock have been ordered to leave owing to the scarcity of food. The Government are taking everything available."

So Reuter informs us and the brief telegram conjures up a picture of a city already reduced to straits with the prospect of a severe time before the garrison who will shortly be its only occupants. Of what the life of Vladivostock is like in normal conditions we get a picturesque glimpse in the following article by an American Naval officer :—

Sitting in front of the Cafe Ture, on the main street of Vladivostock, which is called "The World's Street' and watching the current of strange humanity which goes dashing by one has a distinct feeling that he is on the outermost limit of Europe, not only geographically, but in a social and a fashionable sense. A few squares away there is a railway station where one can take the train to Paris—a pleasant thought and an impressive one, too, for the truth has at last come about that the Okhotsk Sea and Kamchatka and other regions hitherto unbelieved in save by a few credulous schoolboys are actually within reach by rail of the Champs Elysees. But there are ten thousand miles of travel between them, and many weary days (sixteen of them) must be passed in Siberia, with its eternally flat and monotonous plains, before the splendid odditities of Moscow burst upon one with the force of great contrast. From Moscow to the cities of Europe is a mere step, and thus it happens that there is a race of the boulevards of Berlin and Vienna and Paris in the bonnets and gowns and coats upon this remote Asiatic highway, "The World's Street"—a street which runs close to and parallel with the shores of the Sea of Japan. You surely cannot get much further from Europe than this, but just as surely you cannot get away from Europe on this street.

It is exasperating nowadays to find yourself in a modern and bustling city where hardly a soul can speak a word of English or French or German or Japanese. One after another I tried these languages with coachmen and the policemen of Vladivostock only to see the stolid Russian faces look at me more stolidly. Meanwhile the sun was shining, the droskies were tearing by, the army officers in them were saluting, the tall horses were speaking to each other, the belted coachmen, with scarlet sleeves and women's dresses on them, were making remarks with the cracks of their whips—every one was exchanging thoughts or words, while I, in the midst of this busy scene and in the midday sun, was benighted—shut in from all the life about me as if by a high wall. It was a disagreeable and uncanny situation, and one from which no yellow bearded coachman was concerned to relieve me. The proprietor of the Cafe Ture observed my helplessness, and spoke to me in French. Had I been a little bolder, and addressed some of the tall military men, they, too, would have answered me in French. Later an acquaintance with them and a bold attack on the Russian language of the streets made me able to get an inkling of what the people about me were thinking of. But this growing intelligence on my part did not extend to the Chinese and Coreans who infest the water front of Vladivostock, or to the queer Siberians from Saghalien—ex-convicts thrown on the mercies of the town All these ragged and unkempt swarms remained riddles to me (very dirty riddles, too), so far as my powers of communicating with them were concerned.

Subtracting the Chinese and Korean elements from the streets of Vladivostock, and also the large number of those white men I speak of with a look of the "submerged tenth" about them, the town remains in appearance a squalid imitation of St. Petersburg. There is dirt everywhere and upon every one too except the army and navy officers in their uniforms and the Russian ladies. A close scrutiny of the latter's sisters in the lower classes reveals an indifference to untidiness which is rather appalling. As for the men one meets on the streets they appear to enjoy dirt. The ischvostchiks are caked with dirt, their large and furious yellow beards are full of it. Their tall horses are rusty, with it their vehicles have never been washed of it. Yet there is some excuse for all this for Vladivostok during half the year, or when it is not frozen up, is a lake, a Venice of mud. The Russians are too careless and too anxious to spend money on more showy things than street pavements, such as buildings, dockyards, tall horses, furs and uniforms, to pay any attention to the cleanliness of the city.

Their footgear deserves a chapter by itself. Tall boots are generally worn, and they use a vaiety of leather overshoes, some of them reaching half way up the calf, for wading across the streets. The big Russian military men have in reality slender and well shaped feet, but no one could guess it in Vladivostock. The only exception to the universal unconcern as to the size and ungainliness in footgear is the Russian lady who takes a pretty pleasure in picking her way through this muddiest of towns with her feet clad in Parisian slippers.

The colours that dot the street seem like a remonstrance to the general monochrome of mud which threatens to absorb their brilliancy. There is no brighter scarlet than the shirtwaists of the coachmen, or brighter magentas and pinks than the women of the poorer classes wear. The white dresses of the nurses, trimmed with gay embroideries are as gay as butterflies. The streets are at all times, dotted with the uniforms of the army and navy including the picturesque costumes which belong to the Cossack cavalry and the Siberian troops. There is quick movement in the streets, which adds to the gaiety. The army officers are generally driving and always driving fast. Their lives are said to be of a like pace, and the familiar tales of extravagance official corruption, debt and dissipation which are whispered in every Russian city are heard in this remote spot of the realm. The officers look just as they do on the Neveky Prospect of St. Petersburg. There is a fine carelessness in the manner of Russians of distinction, both men and women, and here it is on "The World's Street." One wonders if it has its root in some Slavonic strain of melancholy or some Asiatic trait of mind which feeds on the idea of the lack of importance of all human life. To the Russian temperament the idea of suicide is not so abhorrent as to us, and it did not seem extraordinary in Vladisvostock to hear every week or two of rome army officer who had deliberately taken his own life, after having with equal deliberation enjoyed a career of gaming, dissipation and debt to the point of insolvency. But no one would call these people a melancholy people who could see them on a holiday, of which they have a great many The drinking of vodka is prodigious, the hilarity general. The harsh word intoxication should then be translated into merriment. Even the stolid ischvostchiks will get down off their droskies and waltz with one another in the mud. There are theatres and clubs and much music in this small rude town. Like all millitary towns far from home, the people do what they can to make life the reverse of dull. Nothing is on a small scale, whether in amusement or serious business, and in Russia this applies even to the appearance of things. The men, the women, and even the horses are big. Coming as I did, from Japan, the land of mincing step and little people and of jinrikshas, it was startling to find myself amid this tall and swift crowd, where the stride of the horses as they tore up end down hill was in strong contrast to the ambling of the Japanese coolies. The knowledge of the vastness of his empire makes the Russian accept with patience the long and weary toil of travel through it. The wonder is that in this little city, so many thousand miles from the great capital, he should appear so much a Russian as he does. Until within a few months he has been accustomed to get into a tarantass, often with his family, crack his whip and start to drive ten thousand miles across Siberia. No wonder there is a patient look in his eyes. In this remote, out of the world spot where one is not out of the world, it is easy to read in his face the consciousness of the great Russia beyond—vast, benighted, impressive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

VISITED BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY Lord Lamington, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Fulton, visited a number of municipal primary schools yesterday. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, chairman, Joint Schools Committee, and Mr. N. B. Vasani, the secretary, went round with the Governor's party and received them at each of the schools visited by them. His Excellency was first shown the Lord Harris Schools next to the St. Xavier Institute and was much pleased with the fine building and its spacious and well-lighted class rooms. It is the outcome of funds made over by the Lord Harris Memorial Committee, supplemented by a contribution of the like amount from Government. His Excellency was then taken round some of the typical schools in Mandvi, Musjid Bunder and Kapad Bazar, where it is most difficult to find buildings suitable for school purposes, and where the schools have therefore to be more or less indifferently housed. The Nagdevi group of schools for boys and girls was found to be particularly in want of better accommodation. His Excellency was finally taken to the Bhuleshwar schools situated over the vegetable market in the locality, the premises being in agreeable contrast to the hired buildings shown to him. The Governor was deeply interested in all he saw and made careful inquiries as to the progress and condition of the schools. Lord Lamington then looked in at the vegetable market and was cheered by a large crowd that had assembled outside, as he drove away.

MISSING MAIL BAG CASE.

CONSTABLES IMPLICATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 24.

Two native constables belonging to the Cantonment police were placed before Lieutenant-Colonal Minchin, the Magistrate, with theft as public servants in respect to two halves of 100 rupee currency notes. The men were told off to guard letters recovered from the river in the mail bag which had been stolen, and while on duty drying the letters are believed to have removed the currency notes. They were arrested while trying to dispose of the notes which, in their ignorance they believed to be two halves of the same note, whereas they were halves of Bombay and Madras notes, the halves of which are supposed to have been remitted to the Oriental Life Insurance Office from Dharwar. A cheque, which is also believed to have been found by them, was put into another envelope. The Magistrate remanded the case till to-morrow.

RAIN IN POONA.

A great change in the weather has taken place. A slight shower fell yesterday evening, whilst early this morning there was a drizzle preceded by a great deal of thunder and lightning. The sky is much overcast and looks as if more rain will fall.

POONA REGATTA POSTPONED.

The second day of the Regatta which was to take place to-morrow has been unavoidably postponed till Friday.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 24.

Lord Curzon as now arranged returns to Calcutta via Khulna.

GUARD AT THE RESIDENCY, INDORE.

A detachment of the Bhopal Battalion at Indore is now to be permanently located at Sehore. The guard at the Indore Residency, hitherto furnished by the Bhopal Battalion, will for the future be found by a detachment of a Bombay native infantry.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

PROMOTION OF IMPERIAL TRADE.

LONDON, February 6th.—The London Chamber of Shipping, which is now in session, has expressed approval of the resolution carried by the Colonial Premiers at the Colonial Conference in 1902, for the promotion of Imperial trade in British vessels, and has recommended the abolition of light dues.

At a dinner given by the London Chamber of Shipping yesterday, Mr. Chamberlain, who was present, promised to propose the appointment of a Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into the inequality of the English shipping regulations, applicable to British and foreign ships.

SENSATIONAL PARIS ROBBERY.

FOUR ENGLISHMEN CONVICTED.

London, February 6th.—The four Englishmen, John Mahon, Fred. Smidt, George Howard, and Thomas Martin, alias Wilson, who were arrested in France in November last in connection with a sensational robbery have been tried and convicted.

Wilson and Mahon were sentenced to five years' and Smidt and Howard to four years' penal servitude.

It was stated at the time that the accused were concerned in robberies totalling £80,000.

COAL FOR BRITISH SQUADRON.

London, February 6th.—Admiralty orders have been placed at Cardiff for large quantities of coal for prompt delivery to the British fleet in Japanese waters.

NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

London, February 6th.—Newfoundland has agreed to the renewal for one year of the modus vivendi between England and France in respect to the vexed French shore question.

DEATHS IN AN ASYLUM.

SUPPOSED CASE OF POISONING.

London, February 7th.—Four women, patients of the Portsmouth Lunatic Asylum, have died under peculiar circumstances.

It is feared that they were poisoned by an overdose of chloral administered by order of a lady doctor.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE FRONTIER.

PUBLICITY has been given to a telegram from Quetta which stated that a portion of the local garrison have been warned to proceed to Nushki, and that the transport and commissariat arrangements for this move are complete. It may be as well to state, says the "Pioneer," that nothing has occurred which would make such action necessary. There are, however, under the standing mobilisation scheme certain movements of British forces in Baluchistan that might have to be carried out, and arrangements for these are always more or less complete.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THE ATTITUDE OF BHUTAN.

WHEN the Tibet Mission advanced into the Chumbi Valley some uncertainty was felt as to the attitude of the Bhutan Durbar, for it was possible that the rulers of that State might take alarm at the appearance of troops on their north-west frontier. Precautions were taken to reassure them, and to prove that Tibetan affairs alone were in question and that Bhutan was safe from intrusion. The result has been most satisfactory, and as the Bhutanese representative sent to the British camp has been treated with special consideration, his reports as to the position are likely to be considered more than satisfactory. The Government of India have no quarrel with Bhutan, which has never become involved in Tibetan politics, and thus no complication can arise. The Bhutias know quite well the resources of the British Administration in India ; and if they could only dispel some of the illusions cherished by the ignorant Lhassa officials they would be doing good service to their fellow-Buddhists in Tibet. When the Lamas who meet our accredited Commissioner persist in arguing that England is a small vassal State of China, and show that they really believe this to be the case, negotiations cannot make much progress. The bigoted Tibetan monk is a new factor in international politics, and his enlightenment seems a difficult matter.—"Pioneer."

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Re-opening of L'Affaire Dreyfus.

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE.

M. COMBES AND THE OPPOSITION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5.

THE Dreyfus "Affaire" will probably issue from the dark places of the law into the broad light of day in about three weeks' time. The Court of Cassation, it will be remembered, is engaged in considering new documents brought to its notice by General Andre, and upon which it will have to pronounce either with or without the preliminary of calling witnesses. It is not at all likely that this tremendous case will excite the old passions. The country is tired, and wants to hear no more of it. But a great sensation will be caused by the extent to the delinquencies of the "Etatt-Major" in forging proofs of the Captain's guilt. It may be assumed that a number of the best-known generals in the French army, connected with the trial at Rennes will be brought before the High Court to answer for their share in this diabolical conspiracy against an officer and a fellow-citizen of the Republic. Among the documents is that celebrated bordereau which contained the words. "Cette cannille de D——," and was supposed to have emanated from the German Emperor. Now, the "D" in the document had been altered from a "P," and, from other internal evidence, the piece has been easily established as false. It refers to the person incriminated as having demanded ten francs. Now, even the most purblind accusers of Dreyfus would hardly suppose him capable of selling his soul for so miserable a sum. Furthermore, what purports to be the signature of the Kaiser is no signature at all but a wretched and not even clever forgery, for his style and title is inaccurately set forth. This constitutes one of the proofs which the Court was solemnly assured could not be examined in public "for fear of precipitating war between Germany and France!" It may also be assumed that a powerful sovereign does not stoop nowadays to have dealings with a common spy. Another revelation casts doubt on the evidence of an Italian Count at the trial. The man was engaged in military espionnage for the Ministry of War, and had not that disinterested character of "a friend of France," which the prosecution strove to give him. It may be asked how the Court of Cassation preserved its faith in the authenticity of the proofs until this moment, The answer is that the remission to the second court at Rennes was a legal formality and little more. Now, however, the superior tribunal is resolved to probe to the bottom, and developments may be anticipated.

One of the most remarkable movements in France is the temperance movement, that has sprung, gourd-like, from the ground and has attained to a tree of goodly proportions. The most important organization, the "Union Anti-Alcolique," has 60,000 members spread all over the country. This in seven years, and there are numerous other societies, some having a religious basis, that bring up the number of those sworn to fight the drink question to a considerable army. Post-cards printed in colours are now being dessiminated which are destined to remind the recipient of the dangers of absinthe and eaux de vie. The work is carried on by lantern lectures and by other means of inculcating temperance principles into the young. A journal exists, exclusively engaged in this work, and a great body of teachers in all the Departments have formed societies in the schools where the young idea is taught to shun the aperitifs and other deadly decoctions so beloved of the nation. As a rule, total abstinence is not insisted upon in these societies, but the member is limited to beer and wine. Still more remarkable is the fact that the movement has spread to the working-classes in the country, which have hitherto been most difficult to reach by reason, largely, of the political dominance of the cabaretier. I am informed that during the past few days a co-operative working man's temperance restaurant has been opened at Laval (Mayenne) The cabaret is called L'Emancipation Sociale de Consommation." Also within the past month or two, a sailors' home where non-intoxicating drinks are sold has sprung into being at Toulon. The founder is an officer in the French army, named Roux, now serving in Tonking. A great work is being carried on in Brittany, where the peasants are much addicted to strong waters and where alcoholism has made great ravages. The increase in idiotcy and congenital diseases has forcibly called the attention of the authorities to the gravity of the question. At Brest is a flourishing society where is seen the strange spectacle, in France, of Conservatives and Socialist Radicals joined together for the same social purposes.

Sweet are the uses of an Opposition to a politician, who is favoured of the gods notwithstanding his manifest impeity. M. Combes has proverbial good luck. His Ministay has been saved several times by the threat of danger. The errant sheep gather about the bellwether the moment the intruder appears. If the Opposition had not intervened, serious consequences were to be feared from the Rouvier-Pelletan dispute. But the moment a Nationalist interpellation was spoken of, every one should have known that the breach would be quickly healed. Thus there was the touching spectacle of a reconciliation effected between the two Ministers, in a quiet corner of the Palais Bourbon, by M. Combes, who, in this case, merited his title of le petit pere. The same phenomenon was to be seen in the Abbe Delsor case. If M. Ribot has known how to play his cards, or had even got his facts correctly, the Ministry might have fallen. The result was, however, that M. Combes mounted the Ministerial wall, sounded a defiant blast, and led his party out in a brilliant sortie. The secret of M. Combes' remaining in office, when the whole of Paris and a considerable portion of the country wish him anywhere else, is that he enjoys a thoroughly sound unpopularity, back by a fighting section of extreme supporters. That is really the strongest combination possible in France. If the Government had been merely popular, without that solid phalanx of Anti-Clericals ready to do anything or go any where, it would have fallen long ago. Under present appearances, it will not be dislodged before the General Elections. The position of M. Combes may be compared to that of Count Taff, an Austrian statesman of Irish descent, who, without having any absolute majority in the House, contrived, by sitting on the fence amidst party cleavage, to keep in office fourteen years.

The Odeon is to be congratulated on what is a most creditable performance of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." It is doubtful if an English piece, enclosing much of the atmosphere of England, could hope for better interpretation at the hands of French artists. One has certainly never seen the middle aged and well-bred Englishman played to greater perfection by a Frenchman than M. Kemm's presentation of Aubrey Tanqueray. It was calm, reposeful polished, and yet not wanting in real heart and feeling. Indeed, it was an improvement on the English versions of the same character, having more warmth in it—surely the natural conception of a man of the world who makes a fool of himself, in a social sense. If he consents to forego his friends and to cut himself off from society, the explanation must be love, and not some high moral notions of rehabilitating the lady at least, if the man is to be natural. "Paula" is a great success. We do not know if Mlle. Bady has had the opportunity of studying her distinguished forerunners in the part, but at all events' she has succeeded in delineating a complicated and difficult character where many an actress of even European reputation might quite easily have failed. "Paula" is not very comprehensible to the French, and some of the criticisms suggest that the lady needs a doctor for her neurasthenia more than the sympathy of the audience in her misfortunes. That, however, is the difference of race, a difference likewise revealed in the estimate that Tanqueray the husband, was coldly portrayed, Nevertheless, "Paula" must stand as the type absolutely true in its conception and details of the "declassee," who receives the terrible condemnation of society and kicks against its closed door with all the force of her high-strung

and, in a certain sense, perhaps, virtuous nature. The audience thought her insupportable in her humours and her jealousies; a French woman would have acted differently, no doubt, but not a whit more reasonably. Possible her eyes would have been wider opened from the commencement as to the results, social and domestic, of this union of a high-principled man with a woman with a past. She would have expected less and been content to have lived, as it were, upon a lower plane. Mlle. Bady is admirably suited to the part, both in voice and physique, as well as by her great talent as an actress. Her large and beautiful eyes illumine a face that is striking and intelligent.

M. Rodin is much amused at the criticism which his remarks on the subject of dress in England have called forth. One fashion paper takes him to task for having slighted, by inference, the authority of France in such matters, and especially, for his suggestion that England had escaped the vulgarity of the nineteenth century (into which France had fallen) simply by remaining in the eighteenth. Naturally, Paris regards herself as the home of the mode, and her vanity is a little ruffled by any praise of cross-Channel taste in dress. Nevertheless M. Rodin is unrepentant, and has said as much. The great sculptor has just completed a portrait bust of M. Guillaume, the director of the French official art school in Rome, who is himself an artist of distinction. It is an interesting head—more of a scientist than a sculptor, as M. Guillaume is, and recalling somewhat the features of Lord Kelvin. In the adjoining atelier is the now finished group about which there has been considerable talk. It is entitled "Le Baiser," and is destined for the Royal Museum at Stockholm. It is characteristically Rodin: warm and vivid. M. Rodin is especially pleased to think that he succeeds Whistler in the presidency of the International Society. "A great man," he said, turning to the Press cuttings that commented on the fact. When the remark was made that the painter appealed more forcibly to the public imagination than the sculptor nowadays. "Ah, that is because there is no architecture," said Rodin. "There is no one to build a monument or even a house. In the days of Greece and Rome the sculptor was the more popular. Then came the Renaissance of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries bringing painting into the churches, and the painter ousted the sculptor more or less. Now there seems a tendecy to go back to sculpture; but there are no architects and few sculptors. Most of them employ mechanical means," and he uttered the words in the tone of one who had said the worst possible.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is now officially notified that Brigadier-General Leach has been selected as Commanding Officer, Royal Artillery, 4th Army Corps at Woolwich, and leaves India at the end of March.

2nd Lieutenants Monteath, Middlesex Regiment; Owen, West Riding Regiment; and Polley, West India Regiment, and also Lieutenant Alderson, York and Lancaster Regiment, have been selected for the Indian Army and join respectively the 1st Somerset Light Infantry, the 2nd West Ridings, the 1st Seaforths and the 1st York and Lancasters.

The following have qualified for promotion to Major:—Captains Winwood, 5th Dragoons; Reiss, 6th Dragoons; Lord Bentinck, 9th Lancers; Hon. Brand, 10th Hussars; Bailey, 12th Lancers; Wilson, Ogilvie, Lathbury, Watson, Westropp, Cumberledge and Sheppard, Royal Engineers; Garwood, 2nd Royal Scots, Renwick 1st Norfolks, Harding and Boxer 1st Lincolns; Lock, 1st East Yorkshires; Oakley, 1st Cameronians; Goren, 1st South Lancashires; Pratt, 1st Essex; McMahon, 1st Durham Light Infantry; Haster, 1st Wiltshires; Defalbe, 2nd North Staffords; and Haines, 1st York and Lancasters.

The adoption in India has been sanctioned of good shooting badges already introduced at home.

The Bombay Light Horse will hold their Annual Camp at Santa Cruz from 8th to 19th March next. The General Officer Commanding will inspect the Corps at Santa Cruz on the afternoon of Saturday, the 18th idem.

The General Officer Commanding will take the following inspections:—No. 2 Company, Indian Sub-Marine Mining Corps, Butcher's Island, at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 26th February and Nos. 53, 60 and 61 Companies Royal Garrison Artillery, on the Colaba Parade Ground at 7-30 a.m., on Tuesday the 1st March.

Arrivals, February 23.—Baker, Lieutenant, Bengal, 1st Gloster Regiment, on duty from Lucknow.

Maclean, Lieutenant, Bengal, East Surrey Regiment, on leave from Lucknow.

Phillips, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 119th Infantry, on leave from Poona.

Butler, Major, Bombay, R. F. A., from leave from England.

Barker, Lieutenant, Bombay, R. A., on leave from Rawal Pindi.

Gray, Lieutenant, Punjab, unattached list, on sick leave from Peshawar.

Maclean, Lieutenant-Colonel Punjab, R. A. M. C. tour expired from Umballa.

Departures, February 23.—Fagan, Captain, Bengal, East Surrey Regiment, on duty to Lucknow.

More, Captain, Bengal, R. A. M. C., on duty to Allahabad.

Grech, Captain, Bengal, R. A. M. C., on duty to Allahabad.

Stewart, Lieutenant, Bombay, 124th Infantry, from leave to Loralai.

NEW PREVENTIVE SERVICE HULK.

A large new hulk has been built for the Customs Preventive Service for use in bombay harbour at the dutiable anchorage. The hulk which has been built at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard was launched on Monday in the presence of a large assemblage. The boat and staging were nicely decorated for the Christening ceremoney. Mr. J. Walsh, Superintendent, Preventive Service, was present and his little daughter performed the ceremony. A bottle of champagne was tied by a pink ribbon and was broken over the stern of the vessel by Miss Walsh. The hulk is 70 feet long, 18·4 3-8 feet in breadth and 6·3 feet in depth. She is provided with a large cabin nicely done up for the use of the officers who remain on board for the day to perform the Custom House work there. Among those present at the launching were Captain Goodridge, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and other officials of the Dockyard. The vessel has cost about Rs. 15,000. She has been named "Gladys" after the eldest daughter of Mr. Gray, the Collector. The vessel is now anchored opposite the Ballard Pier.

The recent announcement that Parliamentary powers are about to be sought for the construction of a canal between the Forth and the Clyde, via Loch Lomond, recalls an interesting literary and historical event. Such a scheme was actually proposed nearly a hundred years ago by John Galt, the novelist and real founder of the Scottish "kailyard" form of fiction. In his autobiography (1833) he thus refers to his youthful project:—"I may mention a local project [his own], namely cutting a canal from Loch Lomond through the valley of Arrochar to Loch Long. It might be done at little cost, and open up, by Loch Lomond, all the heart of Scotland round its banks. I have never heard this project discussed, and it is now much more than thirty years since I formed it, which either proves that the scheme is a foolish suggestion or that the resident gentlemen are, as they are commonly supposed to be, not far-sighted." It would be interesting in this connection to trace the modern origin of the Suez Canal project for practical navigation purposes. Ranke tells us that Sixtus V. "indulged in the thought of conquering Egypt, either alone or with no other alliance than that of Tuscany. On one of his projects he founded the most extravagant views and extensive of schemes—the connection of the Mediterranean with the Red Sea" by means of a canal, and thus "revive the old commercial system between the East and West and the conquest of the Holy Sepulchre" Of course a canal existed in the same place centuries before Sixtus's time.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. T. W. Cuffes, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachandji, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Kallandas Keshewdas, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

ROADS ON NOWROJI HILL.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett requesting that the question of repairs &c of roads on Nowroji Hill might be given early attention and that order might be issued either for their being repaired or for taking steps to determine as to who was responsible for the cost of the repairs of the roads.

The Commissioner in his letter on the above subject states:—The question as to whether the roads on Nowroji Hill are private streets or public streets or streets as defined in the Municipal Act has been in dispute between the Municipality and Mr. Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett for a long time. On Mr. Jalbhai's acknowledging that some of the roads were streets action under Section 305 of the Municipal Act was, with the sanction of the Standing Committee, taken against the owners of the several premises fronting, adjoining or abutting on 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Nowroji Hill North, to level, metal, &c., these roads. As the owners, however, failed to carry out the requirements of the notices served on them under Section 305 of the Municipal Act, a portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road was taken in hand by the Municipality and bills for the charges incurrred have been forwarded to the owners for payment and action is being taken for their recovery. In the meantime the work of the remaining portion of 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Nowroji Hill North side has been stopped. Until the action taken as above set forth is brought to a conclusion it is not advisable to proceed further in the matter."

The Committee resolved that Mr. Jalbhoy should be informed that the matter was receiving attention and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Committee of the result of the action taken against the owners of the houses at 1st Nowroji Hill Road for the recovery of the expenses incurred on the portion of the road, when the action was brought to a conclusion.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Committee considered the Health Officer's report for the fourth quarter of 1903. In the course of his report he states:—

I have much pleasure in pointing out that the health of the City has been very favourable during the quarter. Although the total mortality is more by 31 than in the last quarter it is less by 2.505 than in the corresponding period of last year. The total mortality and the number of deaths from plague is much lower than in any previous corresponding quarter from 1893. Exclusive of 409 still-born, 7,133 deaths were registered during the quarter as compared with 9,638 in the corresponding quarter of the last year, equal to an annual death-rate of 33·76 per 1 000. calculated on the Census population of 1901, being 31 more than in the last quarter and 2,505 less in the corresponding three months of the past year. Examining the statistics of mortality according to the place of birth, we find that out of the total number of deaths for the quarter, 2,731 persons excluding still-born were born in Bombay, 4,161 persons were born out of Bombay, and that the place of birth of 241 persons could not be ascertained. From plague 755 deaths were registered, being 251 less than in the last quarter and 837 less than in the corresponding period of last year, 833 cases of plague were reported during the quarter, of which 62 were imported. The mortality under the heading of fevers was 542 or 41 more than in the last quarter and 109 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year; of the total deaths from fevers 528 were ascribed to malarial fever including ague and remittent fever. From relapsing fever 37 deaths were registered and from influenza one death was registered during the quarter. The mortality from Cholera is 7 less than in the last quarter and 9 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year. There were 2 cases of cholera of which 1 proved fatal. From measles 25 deaths were registered. There were 13 deaths from small-pox, being 74 less than in the last quarter and 31 less than is the corresponding quarter of the last year. It was feared that small-pox would break out in an epidemic form in the city and on the 19th of December I immediately issued a circular to all the Divisional Health Officers and the District Registrars drawing their attention to it and requesting them to make strict enquiry and investigation into each case of small-pox and to remove all such cases to Hospital, to strictly disinfect the clothes and persuade all unvaccinated contacts to get vaccinated. Certain chawls in De Lisle Road were found to have been infected with the epidemic and subsequently arrangements were made with the Superintendent of Vaccination to send his Vaccination staff to the Municipal Dispensary at De Lisle Road, and on the 30th of December 85 persons from these chawls were vaccinated, of which 83 were infants under 3 years of age and a girl of about 7 years of age and a man of 45 years of age. The 83 children were for the first time vaccinated. Following up these measures a fortnight later another series of 99 persons were vaccinated at the Municipal Dispensary, out of these 85 were primarily vaccinated and 14 were revaccinated. That 184 persons could be collected in a few days from these chawls and vaccinated at the Municipal Dispensary, speaks highly of the value of these Dispensaries and the confidence reposed in our officers by the people. That, however, there should be 91 per cent. of these people unvaccinated infant is somewhat alarming and I am in correspondence with the Suprintendent of Vaccination on the subject.

The rate of mortality among the chief races living in the City is shown in the following table:—Hindus, including Brahmins, Jains, Bhatias and Lingaets 33·95; Hindus, low-caste 37·43; Musalman 43·19; Parsees 23-39; and Europeans 15-97; The infant mortality is 159 less than in the last quarter and 1.128 less than in the corresponding period of the last year. There were 2 355 deaths amongst children under five years of age. In order to secure more accuracy in the Registration of births the Public were reminded through the medium of newspapers that they should comply with Section 446 (1) of the Municipal Act, which requires the father and mother of every child born in the City and in default of the father and mother by the occupier of the premises in which to his knowledge the child is born and of each person present at the births and of the person having charge of the child to give to the best of his knowledge and belief to the Registrar of the District or to the Municipal Officer appointed under Section 445 within seven days after such birth information of the same. During the quarter under review the actual number of new cases (individuals) treated at the Municipal Dispensaries was 23,686 (15,241 males and 844,5 females) making the total number of attendances 93,115 of which 471 patients were seen at the patient's houses.

The report was recorded and the committee after transacting some other business adjourned till Thursday, the 3rd proximo.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA

THIRD DAY.

The following Races will sail to-day

Y R A RACE.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances on Course M s	Entered by
Sapphire	Scratch	Captain Muter R E
		Mr R H H Hopkins
Turquoise	9 32	Mr C A R Ceommelin

Course No 9.—14·8 Miles—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy, round Sunk Rock round North Buoy Kanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and then to Committee vessel leaving all marks to starboard.

SHIPS BOAT RACE (Service Rig)

Names of Boats	Time Allowances on Course M s	Entered by
s s Mazagons Cutter	Scratch	P F Lyndon Chief Officer
s s Banca's Gig	do	Captain Fergusson
s s Banca's Cutter	do	Captain Fergusson
s s Bengal's Cutter	do	Captain G Philips
s s Bengal' Dinghy	20	Captain G Philips
s s Tientsin's Gig	do	Captain G S Hull
s s Dulwich Boat	do	Captain F Dadley

Course No.—13 9·6 miles.—From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port round Red Channel Buoy W N W of Butcher Island leaving its starboard round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel.

CRUISERS' HANDICAP RACE FOR TOWN CUP.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances on Course M s	Entered by
Godwit	Scratch	Mr C T A Scovel
Ieca	50 7	Mr E Faulkner
Stella	19 15	Lt-Col H W Boyd I M S
Melody	35 20	Mr J B H Macbeth

Course No 18.—21 Miles From Committee Vessel round boat in the RFlag moored 4 miles N of Kennery Island, leaving it to starboard, round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station leaving it to starboard, and thence to finish at Committee Vessel leaving the Sunk Rock Light House on the port hand.

Lord Radstock, who is now in Calcutta, proceeds shortly to Rawalpindi and Peshawar, whence he makes his way to Bombay, where he embarks for home early in April.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION APPEAL.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, acting Chief Judge, heard the appeal filed by Dr. C. Fernandes, one of the unsuccessful candidates at the recent ratepayers' election of the Girgaum Ward, praying to set aside the election of the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit on the ground that Mr. Dixit being a resident of Bandora was not legally entitled to be on the election roll and that in the event of Mr. Dixit's election being set aside by the Court he (the petitioner) might be declared to be duly elected in his place.

Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the petitioner, Mr. Crawford, solicitor, represented the Bombay Municipality: while Mr. Cowasji Jehanji Setna, pleader, appeared for the Hon. Mr. Dixit.

Mr. Inverarity stated that Mr. Dixit was in the ward roll as entitled to vote as a graduate. His name was also on the roll as a Fellow of the Bombay University. The petitioner's contention was that Mr. Dixit was not legally entitled to be on the roll in either capacity because he did not reside in Bombay. That was the sole question in the case. The question of fact was whether he resided in Bombay or in Bandora as alleged by the petitioner.

Dr. C. Fernandes was then put into the witness box. Examined by Mr. Inverarity, he said he stood as a candidate at the ratepayers' election for the Girgaum Ward, held on the 25th January 1904. There were five vacancies and seven candidates. Witness came sixth on the poll, and Mr. Dixit was second. Witness challenged Mr. Dixit's election on the ground that he did not reside in Bombay. Mr. Dixit resided with his family at Bandora. He was not a ratepayer and to witness's knowledge he had no residence in Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cowasji, witness said he did not know Mr. Dixit's brother. He did not know that Mr. Dixit was joint with his brother and that they had joint property in Bombay standing in his name. He was not aware of the fact that Mr. Dixit occasionally resided in a room set apart in his office. Some years ago Mr. Dixit lived at Girgaum and his name was then on the election roll. Subsequently it was taken off when he went to reside at Bandora. Witness did not know that the name was again restored on Mr. Dixit informing the Municipal Commissioner that he was a resident of Bombay within the meaning of the Act. Witness knew that the election roll was prepared by the Commissioner in November last and a notice was given to the public to submit objections. Witness did not care to see whether Mr. Dixit's name was in it or not. Witness knew that Mr. Dixit was a candidate at that time. On the 10th December when the final roll was published, he found Mr. Dixit's name there.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he had seen Mr. Dixit's office. It was a place where the business of Mr. Dixit's firm was carried on.

Mr. R. P. Brunton, Municipal Assessor and Collector, was then examined by Mr. Crawford. He said "Mr. Dixit's name had been on the election roll successively for some years. A correspondence passed between Mr. Dixit and the Commissioner in 1899 with reference to the admission of his name in the roll. In a letter, dated 11th October 1899, Mr. Dixit stated that he was a graduate of the Bombay University; that his permanent residence was in Bombay; that he occupied a room in his office in the Fort where he sometimes slept, and that therefore he was entitled to vote. Witness reported to the Commissioner that Mr. Dixit's statement that he slept in a room in his office should be accepted and his name entered on the roll. The Commissioner accordingly ordered his name to be enrolled in the election roll. Mr. Dixit's name was in the preliminary list for the present year, and no objection was taken by any person to it under section 99 of the Municipal Act.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness denied that the Municipal rolls were full of mistakes. It was true that many persons who were dead were included in the list as voters, but that mistake occurred owing to the names having been transferred to the roll from the assessment books. He did not know that Mr. Dixit ever made a claim to be enrolled as member of a joint-family. He was enrolled solely on the ground mentioned in the correspondence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cowasji, witness said Mr. Dixit's name as voter was entered, as he was a graduate and a Fellow of the University.

The Hon. Mr Dixit, examined by Mr. Cowasji said he resided at Bandora, and also in the Fort, in No. 15 Hummum street. He had been residing at the latter place for nearly three years. He slept there about six times a year. He had a separate room in his office for that purpose. He slept there at night time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said the rent of the room which he occupied in his office as residence was paid by his firm. Formerly his office was in Hornby Road and there too he had a separate room where he sometimes slept at night. His partner was then Mr. Dhunjishaw, who cheerfully consented to his sleeping there. Witness had told Mr. Dhunjishaw that his object in using the room as residence was to qualify himself as a voter. There was no cot in that room, but there was a sofa, two chairs, &c. He slept on the sofa.

Mr. Inverarity in addressing the Court said the only question which his Honor had to determine was whether Mr Dixit resided in Bombay within the meaning of the Act. The Court had first to consider whether the flat or the house which was immediately used and rented by a firm of solicitors for the purposes of the firm's business was a dwelling. Counsel cited some English cases and contended that the room, occupied by Mr. Dixit, was not a dwelling because he only used it by the permission of his partner. He next submitted that the residence must be a bona-fide residence. The room in question could not be considered a bona fide residence if it was used only for a few nights in a year for the express purpose of qualifying himself. He asked the Court to set aside Mr. Dixit's election and declare Dr. Fernandes as the duly-elected Councillor, he being the next person on the poll.

Mr. Cowasji quoted sections 14 and 15 of the Municipal Act and submitted that Mr. Dixit was fully qualified to be elected. He was a Fellow of the University, and as such his name appeared on the election roll. He was therefore qualified to be elected as a councillor. Mr. Cowasji next urged that the Court could not go behind the election roll which was finally prepared on the 10th December. The petitioner had opportunity of having the role revised at that time and if he neglected that opportunity he could not now come to the Court and claim that it should go behind the roll. Mr. Cowasji submitted that the roll should be considered final. He then urged that the cases cited by Mr. Inverarity were not applicable to the present case. In conclusion he submitted that if his Honor decided that Mr. Dixit's election was bad the Court should not declare Dr Fernandes elected in his place; but leave it to the option of the Municipal Corporation to elect a member.

Mr. Inverarity having replied his Honor said he would give his decision on the 4th March.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes
A. Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	12	6	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	16	17	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	33	18	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	8	9	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	38	37	51
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	4	4	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	12	18
Total	122	107	196
Total plague deaths to date	266,861	218,727	
Same date last year	193	157	272

INOCULATION.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 23rd February was as under:—Agency Surgeon Shahpura, Rajputana 1,004 doses; and Laboratory officers P. R. Laboratory, 1 dose.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for. The Mexican Hair Renewer sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot., 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

The ordinary general meetings of the shareholders of the following six mill companies managed by Messrs Greaves, Cotton and Company Ld. were held yesterday afternoon at the latter's offices, No. 1 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Herbert R. Greaves presiding.

The directors of the companies in their reports to the share-holders among other things stated that it was with feelings of great regret that they had, to report the death of Mr. T. H. Moore who only joined the board on his return from England in October last, and in whom they had lost a colleague whose ripe business experience promised to be of valuable assistance to the board. With reference to the state of the cotton and yarn markets in connection with all the companies excepting the Leopold Spinning, Bleaching and Manufacturing Co., Ld., they stated that the first four months of the period under review were profitable, but, owing to the abnormal rise in the price of cotton since November last, the directors decided to run the mills only four days per week during the month of December and to close them entirely during January. The price of yarn had not responded to the advance in cotton and at present although there was a loss in spinning the shutting down of the mills had a good effect on the yarn market, and the Directors trusted that they might soon see a margin to enable them to re-open the mills and find regular employment for the work-people and a profit to the shareholders.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

The Directors' report for the past six months and the accounts made up to 31st December 1903 showed that the Company's earnings amounted to Rs.39,009-2-9 which the Directors proposed to carry forward to credit of profit and loss account, thus reducing the amount at debit to Rs. 836,626-4-6. The directors were still considering the question of reducing the amount standing to the debit of profit and loss account. They had not transferred anything this half-year to the credit of depreciation account, being of opinion that the company had more than fully provided in past years for depreciation, and that the Company's assets were more than shewn in the balance sheet. The Company's premises including cotton and yarn therein were insured for Rs.33 33,150, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors' report for the past six months and accounts made up to 31st December 1903, showed that the Company's earnings during the half-year amounted to Rs. 17,428-7-11. From this sum the directors had transferred Rs. 15,000-0-0 to depreciation account, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,428-7-11, which they proposed to pass to the credit of profit and loss account, thus reducing the amount standing to the debit of profit and loss account to Rs. 2,18,663-0-6, and the balance they proposed to carry forward. The company's premises, including cotton and yarn there in are insured for Rs. 14,41,595-0 0 and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The directors' report for the past six months and accounts made up to 31st December 1903, showed that the Company's earning during the half-year amounted to Rs. 37 760 3-5. From this sum the directors had transferred Rs. 15,000 to depreciation account leaving a balance of Rs. 22 760-3-5 which they proposed to carry forward. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, were insured for Rs. 1,400,150, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire.

THE HOWARD & BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

The director's report for the past six months and accounts made up to 31st December 1903, showed that the Company's earnings during the half year amount to Rs. 57 337 9 10. From this sum the directors had transferred Rs. 20,000 to depreciation account leaving a balance of Rs. 37337 9 10 which they proposed to pass to credit of profit and loss account thus reducing the amount standing to the debit of profit and loss account to Rs. 54,044 0 11 and the balance they proposed to carry forward. The Company's premises including cotton and yarn therein were insured for Rs. 18,81,600 and the cotton stored in godowns at Coloba was fully covered against risk of fire.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors' report for the past six months and accounts made up to 31st December 1903 showed that the Company's earnings during the half-year amounted to Rs. 9,300 5-6. The directors had passed to the credit of depreciation account Rs. 15,000. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein were insured for Rs. 14,82,800, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LD.

The Directors' report for the past six months and accounts made up to 31st December 1903 showed that there had been a loss of Rs. 25,259-13-9. The directors had decided to replace the present old waste machinery with new machinery suited for higher counts, as they were convinced that waste spinning could not be carried on at a profit. It was desirable in the Company's interests to produce a better and high class yarn and they had therefore ordered out the necessary machinery which was expected to arrive in March next. As the present machinery was being replaced, the directors had not appropriated any sum to depreciation account. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein were insured for Rs. 11,39,200, and the cotton stored in godowns at Colaba was fully covered against risk of fire.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the directors' report and the statements of accounts of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld said the fearful gambling in America had considerably affected the Bombay market, under the circumstances thought he need hardly make any remarks as to the general state of industry.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Munji Currimbhoy the report and the statements of accounts were received and adopted.

As regards the appointment of the auditors for the current year Mr. David Gubbing said the defalcations that had been now discovered seemed to be going on for years. Their present auditors might have given them some hint that the business was going wrong but they had not done so. He thought they had better change the auditors and appoint Messrs A F Fergusson and Company in their stead.

Mr. A. Lesley pointed out that under the circumstances no auditor could have found out what he had done.

Mr. H. Kreis suggested that they might appoint Messrs Cornforth and Mistri for three of the companies under their control and Messrs Fergusson and Company for the other three.

Mr. Payne was of opinion that a change might be made in only two of the companies.

On the motion of Mr. Munji Currimbhoy seconded by Mr Motichand Deuchand Messrs A. F. Fergusson and Company were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 225.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr Currimbhoy the directors' report and the statements of accounts of the rest of the companies were received and adopted. Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Company were appointed auditors for the the Howard and Bullough Mills Company and the Imperial Cotton Mills Company, while Messrs Cornforth and Mistri were appointed auditors for the other companies.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compliments to the chair.

MR. CHUBILDAS'S OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your widely-circulated paper to inform such of the public as may be anxious to go out of Bombay and live in tents or cudjan sheds on account of plague that, as before, I offer free of charge all the vacant pieces of land belonging to me in the villages of Borivli, Magathan, Malad, Pahadi near Goregaum, Dindosi, Akorlee, Chincholi, and Bhainder. I may mention that a large number of persons availed themselves of my offer for the last seven years, and am glad to say that they all enjoyed the best of health, and not a single case of sickness occurred during their stay. Application should be made to me at the office of Messrs James Mackintosh and Co. Elphinstone Circle.—Yours, &c,

CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY.

Manchuria is full of Russian counterfeit notes, mostly 3-rouble notes, which come from Japan and Shanghai and are manufactured very skilfully. They are usually distributed among the rural population. As such notes might depreciate Russian paper money and injure Russia's credit in Manchuria, strict orders have been given by financial authorities to take immediate measures to destroy such notes and to imprison persons who distribute them, says "Commercial Intelligence."

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

THE KWANGSI TROUBLE.

A correspondent residing at Kweilin, the provincial capital of Kwangsi, writing the North China "Daily News" on the present troubles in that province states that they owe their origin to members of secret societies a few years ago issuing tickets of membership to the common people at so much cash each, which of course guaranteed the holders from harm at the hands of the desperado class. Holders of tickets had however to assemble at their respective centres at certain intervals to pay obeisance to their leaders and also to take orders from them if necessary. Finally as the membership began to swell in numbers and the evil portion among them seemed ripe for mischief, the leaders started about robbing people who did not belong to their societies. Then came reports of outrages by roving gangs of disbanded soldiers in some places, and rebels in others, whereas to speak the truth these plundering bands were no other than members of the secret societies, mainly Triads. These bands having their own centres could easily assemble and as easily scatter to their homes to resume their former role of the peaceable rustic. For this reason it is next to impossible to distinguish the innocent countryman from the secret society man, and this has led sometimes to indiscriminate slaughter by the troops who often suffer through the treachery of these people.

SECRET SOCIETIES' SPIES.

Then again there are what are called "Yapang," or men who for a certain sum of money guarantee to convoy the goods of merchants from one place to another free from harm. These Yapang who are also called Piaoshou" are armed with magazine rifles of newest patterns and they escort their convoy through Customs barriers and places held by the troops unquestioned. But while engaged in this work these men act as spies for the secret societies, for as a matter of fact they are no less than secret society men themselves. Merchants who engage these Ya-pang know perfectly well the nature of the men they employ, but what else can they do? During the past month or so large bands of secret-society-men have appeared in the neighbourhood of Liuchoufu and Ch'ingyuanfu, keeping the troops always on the alert, whilst even the provincial capital and Wuchow are not free from these pests. Since his arrival in Kweilin four months ago Governor Ko Feng-shih has been untiring in trying to get at the leaders of these secret societies, and by the help of faithful retainers who bravely walked into the lion's jaws and pretended to join these societies, has at last caught and

BEHEADED THREE LEADING CHIEFS.

of the Ya-pang, named Tien Ho-ling Yao Chen-yih and Peng Lonchi; two chiefs of the Kweling Triads Chen Young-piao and Chen Ch'and-seng (father and son) and a certain Yang Fu-ting a well-known rebel chief of Wuchow. The last-named three Triads even went so far as to confess that they had made every preparation to attack and capture the provincial capital last October, when they were prevented by the arrival there of Governor Ko Feng-shih and his army in the nick of time as it were. At the time they were captured these three men were in the midst of putting into execution a scheme to rob certain banks in Kwelian and to seize the opportunity to capture the city. Then Yung-piao father and son, are said to have had over 3 000 well armed men under them and had also two lieutenants, who hearing of the capture of their two chiefs had fled to the vicinity of H-inje hsien when they were also captured through the help of Government spies.

Since his arrival in Kwangsi there is no doubt that H. E. Governor Ko Feng-shih's efforts have been instrumental in restoring order in a great measure to the region round about Kweilin, Liuchow and Ch'ingyuan, and we can say that he in a fair way to pacifying the whole province in due time.

INCENDIARY PLACARDS IN CANTON.

EUROPEANS THREATENED.

A Canton message to the "Hangkong Telegraph" dated January 30th states:—Great excitement was caused this morning when it was discovered that, during the night placards had been posted throughout city calling on all Chinese inhabitants to attack and burn Shamien and kill the European residents. The date fixed for the outbreak is indicated for Thursday next. The Foreign Consuls have approached the Viceroy requesting him to take the necessary precautions to prevent a rising. One of the placards was posted on the walls of the Customs House.

The following is a translation of the incendiary placards "Since Shan Kum (the Viceroy) has arrived at Canton we poor men have become miserable each day. He said, when he came that he would lighten our burden of taxation, but instead he has increased our charges. Must we ask for help from our foreign masters? The Viceroy has allowed the exportation of rice to continue. Owing to this, food is dearer and we become so poor that now we are completely destitute. All that remains for us to do is to rise and slay the foreign worms. We must kill them all so that not one will remain alive in Shamien. This must we do to help the men of the Kwang Province, we have fixed the 19th day of the present moon for the rising. Those who are wise will certainly join us. At the date appointed we shall dispatch an army to attack Shamien and all the foreigners shall be slaughtered. Not even a blade of grass shall be left there. Why do these foreign men come among we brothers of the Kwangtung? Their presence here fills us all with anger and we hate them to the utmost. (Signed) "The Loyal Subjects"

SUSPECTED REBELLION.

On the 3rd of this moon, learns the "Tugg Wen Hu Pao," all Canton was panic-stricken. The fact was that a telegram was sent from Hongkong to the foreign Consuls at Hya Mien, stating that arms had been secretly purchased in Hongkong and were about to be smuggled into the interior and that prompt steps should be taken for their search. Just a day before the telegram something that tended to increase the alarm of the people happened. At a distance, nor far from the Military supply Department, the guards noticed some people of a very suspicious character. This was reported to the Military Department, and soon telegraphic communications were exchanged, and all the military authorities were instructed to keep a vigilant watch on the situation. Soon after the Hongkong telegram was received, the Viceroy instructed the General to spare no pains to hunt down the secret-society men as well as to spy out their movements. Day and night special soldiers were kept on the alert, ever ready against emergencies. It was not, however, till some time afterwards that fear was dispelled.

HIGH COURT.—February 25.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

For Judgment on Judges Summons.

223-03—Pestonjee R K—Bai Awabai Framjee Patel vs Parvatibai widow and others—Little and Co—Jamshedjee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N

Commercial Causes.

543-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cursetjee Muncherjee Bhesania vs Bansiram Jasawant and others—Bhaishanker K and G

545-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Cursetjee Mancherjee Bhesania vs Bansiram Jasawant and others—Bhaishanker K and G

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russel.

For Judgment.

902-01—G C G Bowen the Secretary of State for India in Council vs the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of the order.

39-00—Nanu H and Co—Ooman Hassam vs Valli Mahomed Hassan and others—Crawford B and Co—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

5-03—Thakurdas and Co.—Kessowjee Dossa and others vs Gokuldas Maneckial and others—Kanga and Patell—In person—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

753-02-29-03—Smetham B and N—Benjamin Santa Anna Pereira vs Antonio Sebestiad Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

13 03—Matubhai J and M—Jthebai widow vs Jethabhai Veram—Little and Co.

1-04—Dikshit and D—Dolatram Jamaitram Nahakhan vs Ocharam Nanabhai Haridas—Nadirsha and Tyabji.

Long Causes.

247—01—M B Chothia—Hurkisson Bhecra vs Runchord Jivan and others—S and J and Mulla and Mulla.

357-03—Payne and Co—Franji Dorabji vs Chandula Khusalji—Wadia G and Co.

287-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Waghjiji Gopal and others vs Meghji Gopalji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

727-02—Captain and V—Bhaisownath Balkrishna vs Eshwant Mahadeo—Daphtary and F.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wabeekhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard.

468-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulali Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

660-02 Mulla and M Campsey Aarji and others vs Bai Ruttoubai Widow Bhaishunker K and G Past heard.

349-03 Nanu and H Nowrji Eaneckje Purvez vs Walter Long and others Payne and Co.

219-02—Madhavjee V Harilal Jamnadas and others vs Hurgovandas Jujivandas and other Matubhai J and M

333-03—Sorabji and J—Hansraj Damodar and another vs Jamnabai widow— Mulla and M. add Ardeshir H. D and Co—(For postponement.)

217-02—Edgelow G and W Sooderdas Cursondas Valabdas vs Maneckvabe widow and other Mansukhlal J and H

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

An unkind implication against a deserving industry is conveyed in the following narrative of what recently occurred somewhere in the world. A wealthy manufacturer has a private farm upon his estate some little distance from a great industrial city. During the summer months parties of poor city children are given treats upon the estate. One such party was being shown the wonders of the farm, and each child was provided with a glass of new milk. They drank it lingeringly, and when the last drop had gone one small boy exclaimed regretfully. "I wish the man what sells the milk in our street kept a cow."

Should certain proposals ever come to pass which does not seem very likely, it will be a useful fact to remember that there is one kind of food upon which it will be impossible to collect taxes—that is to say earth. In many parts of the Orient the custom of earth-eating is common as for instance in China New Guinea and the Malay Archipelago. The yellow races are peculiarly addicted to such fare. In Java and Sumatra the clay used for food is carefully prepared beforehand. It is mixed with water made into a paste from which stones and sand are carefully removed formed into small cakes, and baked in an iron saucepan. Let us hope that when the time comes for us to embark upon a similar diet the price of iron saucepans will not have become altogether prohibitive.

We should not all of us care to be in the position of that lady who was able to state at a meeting of the London Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial that she had "her death certificate at home"—she had been buried, but fortunately exhumed before death. This Society has just held its seventh annual meeting, and urged again that since the only absolute assurance of death is the fact of decomposition we should follow the plan existing in Frankfort and Munich of having death-houses, where bodies may lie till there can be no doubt. As we stand at present in England even a death certificate may be granted without carrying with it the verification of the absolute death of the body—verification, that is by searching tests inwhich doctors are not necessarily expert. And figures show that 10,000 persons are buried every year in England and Wales without death certificates at all. It is, moreover, argued that many poisoning cases would be brought to light sooner if burial were not allowed so rapidly as it is at present.

A day or two ago at Biozat, in the Cevennes, the friends and relatives of an old gentleman of eighty years of age had gathered to attend his funeral, and just as they were placing the lid on the coffin the deceased, to the great consternation of the spectators, sat up and demanded a cup of coffee with a drop or two of brandy in it. The old gentleman had, in fact been in a trance, from which he awoke just in the nick of time to prevent his premature burial. The report adds that he was very much amused at the situation which he had created, and joked on the subject with members of his family. Three days after this resuscitation he again lost consciousness and presented all the appearance of death. His family, anxious to avoid a repetition of the previous painful scene, called in two doctors, who had no hesitation in pronouncing that life was extinct. On three previous occasions M. Roumeau had gone off into a deep trance, which each time was mistaken for death.

It is to be hoped that the memorial to Charlemagne which is to be erected in Vienna will somewhat console that illustrious monarch for the studied neglect which his statue erected near Notre Dame in Paris so long ago at 1895 has since had to endure. The statue, which is of bronze, was to have been supported upon a granite pedestal. This was not immediately forthcoming and a makeshift of scaffolding and painted canvas was put in its stead. From that day to this nothing has been seen of the granite pedestal. Every six months the canvas has been "restored" every two years new scaffolding has been provided: but still the granite tarries. Now, at last impelled it may be by the news from Vienna, Paris has aroused herself to this indignity and it is being vehemently declared that somebody must do something about it. But who that somebody is or what (besides of course abusing the Government) they are to do no one seems exactly certain.

Utah, which has already figured prominently in the pages of romance is determined to keep up its reputation. The latest effort in this direction is a report that a "City of Celibates" is shortly to be founded there, within whose walls no female foot shall be allowed to tread. At present the scheme appears romantically vague. It appears that eight mysterious foreigners attired, as a local paper puts it, like comic opera Italian brigands arrived at an hotel in Denver on their way to Utah. They bore such names as Bubalo, Yovanovich, Tomaservich, Yovaceric, and Luksick. The ingenuous reporter goes on as follows:—"The sturdy sons of sunny Italy with him (Bubalo) would form the bone and sinew of the colony, and there would be no woman allowed within its purlieus. One of the Yovanovich brothers, it seems, had been deceived by a woman back in Italy, and, drawing a number of his freinds and relatives about him, decided to go to the New World and found a microcosm where the foot of woman would never be allowed." Denver is greatly exercised over these mysterious stranges, but the most mysterious part of the affair does not seem to have been commented upon. It is how the bearers of such names come by them in sunny Italy."

Weak Nerves

Are you ever nervous? Do you lie awake nights, suffer from despondency, and often feel discouraged? It's a terrible life to lead. Don't suffer in this way any more. Get strong and well.

Follow the advice of Mrs. Thomas Pritchard, of Adelaide, South Australia. She sends us her photograph and says:

"I had a terrible illness which left my nerves all unstrung. I had severe headaches, indigestion, sleeplessness, and my nerves were just as weak as they could be. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla and I began to improve at once. My appetite returned, my digestion improved, and my nerves became strong and steady."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Use Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. These are purely vegetable pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Who'esale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

PURELY PERSONAL

The late Provost of Trinity could be very sever says M. A. P. An instance of this may be found in his "Introduction to the New Testament." Dr. Edward Abbot had urged as an argument against the authenticity of II Peter the peculiarity of the Greek which he compared to Baboo English. After remarking that this had not occurred to the Greek Fathers, Dr. Salmon adds: "In respect of Greek we are all, more or less, Baboos; so that if II Peter be written in Baboo Greek, it is odd that it should have been left for a Baboo to find it out!" In the same way, when a member of the Irish Church Synod had inveighed against the ecclesiastical authorities for using such books as Professor Kirkpatrick's, he said: "One fault of this Synod is that it suffers fools "too" gladly"—a caustic application of the Apostle's words. It was only last May, when presiding at the annual Scholars dinner on Trinity Monday, that he said, in reply to encomiums passed upon him, which he perhaps thought too fulsome, "I question very much if there is anyone here qualified to speak of my merits at all!"

Who will be the new Provost? It is a much coveted post in the gift of the Crown. Not long ago one fellow said to another: "I heard a good story of Mahaffy to-day; he met the Provost in the front square and asked him how he was. The Provost said, 'Oh, preparing for my funeral,' and Mahaffy said, 'Oh, never mind that, I'll look after all that.'" the great "crocodilologist," as his colleague, Professor Tyrrell, is wont to call him, was within earshot of the conversation!

Dr. Salmon was supposed to have read practically every novel published during the last half-century. But I believe that voracious novel-reading has been a "vice" of most mathematicians as notable in their science as the late Provost. He was extraordinarily absent-minded. Standing carelessly dressed on the kerb-stone one day, and staring blankly at the sky, with his long white hair quivering in the breeze, he was mistaken for a blind beggar by a kind old lady, who offered to lead him across the street. Every "Trinity boy" knows the story of his wife racing after him to church with a pair of breeches, fearing that he had forgotten to put them on. He has often driven through Dublin in an open carriage, fast asleep.

One Sunday he accidentally brought to St. Patrick Cathedral the same charity sermoon that he had preached there a year before. However, he went through with it to the bitter end, reasoning that half the congregation had not been there, that a quarter had heard and forgotten the sermon, and that the remaining quarter would be very glad to hear it again—a process of exhaustion worthy of Euclid himself. Dr. Salmon was a chess-player of recognised ability, capable of playing several games blindfold simultaneously. This again, was a recreation he shared with most notable mathematicians. "Ideal" Ward of the Oxford Movement, for instance, was nearly as great at chess as he was at the differential calculus. It is but just to his memory to say, however, that he read less novels in his life than Dr. Salmon devoured in a month.

The death of the nonagenarian Earl of Devon, which deprives the House of Lords of one more of its fast-diminishing band of clerical peers, suggests a reflection on the curious circumstance of an earl and a duke both taking their title from the same country. The explanation is found in the extraordinary vicissitudes of the earldom of Devon, which has been extinct at least five times since its creation, and was finally dormant for nearly three centuries—from 1566 to 1824. During this long period of slumber, the earldom and dukedom of Devonshire were conferred on the Cavendish family. Exactly the same thing happened in the case of the title of Stafford, which became dormant in 1762 and was recreated (as a marquisate) in favour of the Leveson-Gowers in 1786. Some thirty years later the original barony was revived, the result being that there are now two Lords Stafford, just as there is both an Earl of Devon and a Duke of Devonshire.

Curious as it is that the Duke of Devonshire should derive his title from a county with which neither he nor his ancestors have ever had the remotest connection, he is far from singular in this respect among his brother peers. Taking the dukes of England alone, a full half of them—it is sufficient to mention Manchester Richmond Newcastle Marlborough and Fife—have no connection at all either territorial or residential, with the place titularly associated with them. More singular still, there are Scottish peers even representative peers for Scotland in Parliament—for example, Viscount Falkland—who are of purely English descent and own not a single acre north of the Tweed; while there are Irish peers such as Viscount Valentia quite unconnected with Ireland and sitting in the House of Commons for English constituencies.

The aged peer just deceased though well over ninety was not as has been said the oldest member of the Upper House, for Lord Gwydyr is his senior by nearly a year and a half. Lord Devon did not succeed to the family honours until he was past eighty and he continued to live at the rectory of Ponderham hard by his ancestral castle and to discharge the duties of parish priest with the unpretending zeal which had always characterised him. The castle, with its long stately front, six towers, and park adorned with oak woods growing down to the very edge of the estuary of the Exe has been let for many years. The rent roll of the earldom, once a very large one, had been greatly reduced and a considerable portion of the extensive estates sold at different periods to the late Mr. W. H. Smith. Lord Devon's grandson succeeds him as fourteenth earl.

Reference to the Countess of Povis in a recent issue of M. A. P. has brought from a Correspondent a story of a visit made to Povis Castle. It was a good many years ago, writes my correspondent, and as members of an Archæological Society the Castle was thrown open to us, and everything done to make our visit a pleasant one. One of the tales gleaned at the time, and gravely discussed at the social gathering at our headquarters at night, was of a ghost which had rendered substantial service to the family. For some years, off and on, said one of the household, we had been disturbed by noises and appearances. The form was that of an old nurse, and she had repeatedly woke up strangers who might sleep in a certain room, and beckoned them to follow her, but every one was afraid until Williams, a farmer, came to see his daughter, who was a servant in the Castle. He slept in this room and in the night woke up and saw the old woman by his bedside. He was frightened, but she looked so natural, he told us, that the fear passed, and when she beckoned him to follow her, he did so.

"She went without a sound to the next room and, pointing to a corner of the floor faded away. He went back to bed, but could not sleep, and in the morning told his daughter and it came to the butler's ears. That very morning he had a search made, and the flooring taken up and there was a box covered with dust. When the butler saw this he was afraid to go further, and told the lord, who came to see for himself, and had the box taken up and opened. It was found to be full of papers and amongst them there were title deeds to property in dispute. I don't know what was done with the papers but I do know that this lordship was much happier afterward and Williams had his rent free for the remainder of his life!' I don't adds my correspondent emphatically swear to the truth of the tale but it is one of the best attested I have come across during a long experience as one of the secretaries of an archæological association.

I mentioned last week that Mr. Bankes, of Kingstone Lacy—and also of Corfe Castle in Dorsetshire owned one of the finest Rubens pictures in the world This was correct enough, but I find that it would have been completer to say that Mr. Bankes is the happy possesssor of no less than three superb examples of the work of the leading master of the Flemish school. Mention may also be made of his magnificent collection of Spanish pictures hung in his famous Spanish Room the walls of which are beautifully masked with the rarest Cordoa leather of his tapestries and marbles and his unique Giorgione's. I regret to hear that Mr. Bankes has been seriously ill since his stay in Canada in June last, and that he is still confined to his bed at Kingston Lacy.

I think writies an Oxford reader, your correspondent Captain Power Butler is quite wrong in his facts, and that there can be no doubt that the Duke of Norfolk as Earl of Arundel has held the office of Hereditary Chief Butler from the earliest times. A charter of Henry I confirmed by Henry II further appoints the mayor of London and the Mayor of Oxford as assistants to him in that office.

"In Sir George Naylor's official account of the Coronation banquet of George IV, he says: "Dinner being concluded, the Lord Mayor and twelve principal citizens of London as assistants to the Chief Butler of England (the Duke of Norfolk) presented to His Majesty wine in a gold cup and the King having drunk thereof returned the gold cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee, Herbert Parsons Esq. Mayor of Oxford with eight burgesses of the City as assistants to the Lord Mayor and Citizens of London assisting the Duke of Norfolk in the office of Chief Butler of England was conducted to His Majesty etc. "Since George IV. there has been no Coronation banquet, but in each succeeding reign these various claims have been presented to the Court of Claims and allowed."

Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT HIS MAJESTY
PURVEYORS TO THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA

BISHOP'S MAGNESIA is a delightful health-giving preparation. It is compounded from the Pure Fruit Juices of

LEMONS AND GRAPES.

No other preparation is so beneficial.

It is an invaluable Family Medicine, cleansing the skin, and removing all impurities from the blood. It is wonderfully

REFRESHING and INVIGORATING.

FACSIMILE OF

BISHOP'S BOTTLE

See that you really get BISHOP'S.

LIPTONS TEAS

ARE THE BEST. ARE THE CHEAPEST.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED

by dealers who for the sake of extra profit offer other brands instead of Liptons.

INSIST ON HAVING

LIPTONS TEAS

obtainable from all dealers, and Wholesale and Retail from

D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,

AND

D. H. HEERAJEE & SONS,

A. Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap

(10% Crystal Carbolic)

is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

35 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD OLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

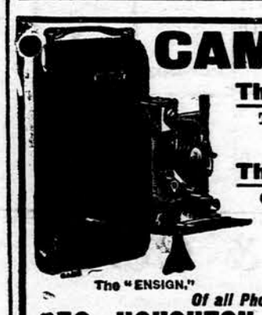
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.



CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼ x 3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.
Regular Model Prices from £6 17 6
Tourist Model „ £6 10 0
De Luxe Model „ £10 10 0
Roll Film Model „ £6 17 6

The "ENSIGN."

Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to

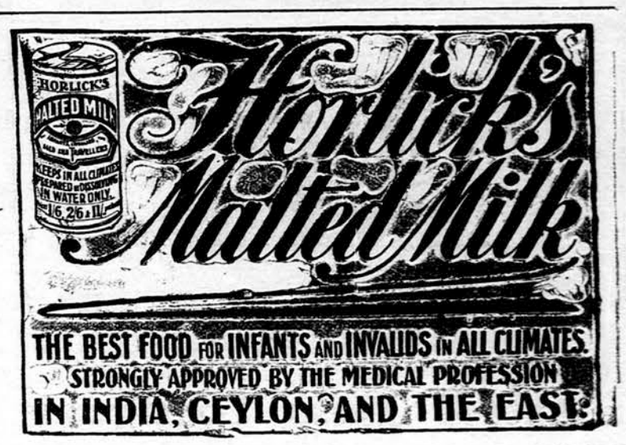
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

DRESSELHUYS CIGARS

This is enough! The Lily needs no painting.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.



BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.

Hummum Street, Fort

BOMBAY.

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—I. B. Foster & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., 32, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

NOTE, CONTINUED LIST OF FINAL SALE BARGAINS.

ARTICLES.	DESCRIPTION.	USUAL PRICE.	NOW
100 Sets Deckchies.	4 Most Useful sizes. ALUMINIUM DECKSHIES Moulded by Machinery.	Rs. 12-8 Per Set.	Rs. 8-14 Per set.
30 Stoves.	The famous "SUNRISE" KEROSINE OIL STOVE 4½ inches Burner.	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 2-6.
Sparklet Syphons.	SPARKLET BOTTLE SYPHON. We bought a lot, cheap, genuine.	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 1-12.
20 Tea Sets.	In English China, pale greens, blues and reds, a beautiful quality and design.	Rs. 10-8	Rs. 6-12.
6 Break-fast Sets.	"VICTOR" BREAKFAST SETS, real English China. Apple-green, Reds, China Blue, complete for 6 people.	Rs. 18-8	Rs 13-8.
ALUMINIUM PIE DISHES.	These are made of PURE aluminium, and are 6½ inches and 9 inches long. Half Price.	Rs. 1-0 & 1-12	As. 8 & 14.
Cups and Saucers.	WHITE ENGLISH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS, with gold line and sprig. Tea size, good quality.	Rs. 6-8 Per doz.	Rs. 3-14 Per doz.
Dinner Sets.	"VALOIS" DINNER SETS white earthenware, nut brown design, set of 30 pieces for 6 persons.	Rs. 19-8	Rs. 13-4. Per set.

GENTS' SOCKS.	50 Dozen MEN'S FANCY STRIPED and EMBROIDERED COTTON SOCKS. All sizes.	Rs. 1-4	As. 11 Per pair.
FELT HATS.	72 only, GENTS' SOFT FELT HATS, in Greys, Fawns and Black.	Rs. 7-12	Rs. 4-14
GENTS' COLLARS.	36 Dozen GENTS' 4-FOLD COLLARS Polo and York shapes. All sizes.	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 1-14 Per doz.
SILK HAT BANDS.	GENTS' STRIPED SILK HAT BANDS, various colours, two qualities.	Rs. 1-0 & 1-4	As. 12 & 14
WASHING TIES.	150 Dozen CASH'S REAL TUBULAR WASHING TIES. Hundreds of designs.	As. 6	As. 4 each.
Soda Tumblers.	SODA TUMBLERS quite plain, thin nice quality, 1½ pint size.	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 3-14 Per doz.
40 WALL LAMPS.	DUPLEX BURNER, bronzed tin oil container, nickel reflector and chimney.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 2-6
48 WALL LAMPS.	Similar to above but with a single burner, a capital passage lamp.	Rs. 1-6	As. 14
NIGHT LIGHTS.	LUNA NIGHT LAMPS for bathroom, or passage. To burn all night in bedroom, Opal Globe.	Rs. 1-12	Rs. 1-2

ARTICLE.	DESCRIPTION.	USUAL PRICE.	NOW
WAIST WATCHES.	AN ANSONIA COMPANY'S WATCH, stem set and wind, nickel plated, accurate and strong, guaranteed.	Rs. 4-12	Rs. 3-6
REAL GRAPHO-PHONES.	A GRAPHOPHONE AND 6 RECORDS, a real Talking and singing machine, 6 records.	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 9-12
BEE CLOCKS.	THE FAMOUS CLOCK, quite new stock, but we have too many.	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 2-2
MENTOR WATCHES.	AN ANSONIA WATCH, small, neat, strong and accurate.	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 3-12
NOTE PAPER.	OLD ENGLISH VELLUM 100 Envelopes. 120 Sheets Paper.	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 1-4
FOUNTAIN PENS.	THE "KING" FOUNTAIN PEN, 14 carat gold n b—a grand pen.	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 1-14
GOOD RAZORS.	THE CAPTAIN RAZOR, one of the best in the world hollow ground.	Rs. 2-12	Rs. 1-14
PLAYING CARDS.	THE OUTING PLAYING CARDS, a splendid quality and new.	As. 8	As. 5
PING PONG.	ALL OUR PING PONG SETS are at Half Price, Rs. 4-12, 7-12, 14-8, 18-8, 21-8.	HALF PRICE	

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS & MESSES THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

Price per 100 Rs. 7

Price per 100 Rs. 5 8.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both in side and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. A. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop]

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Cos CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co, Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

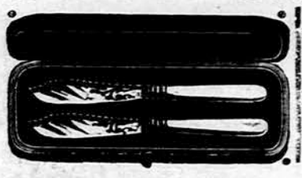
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

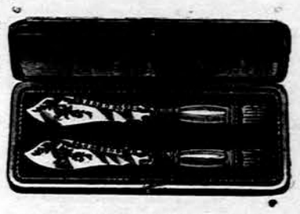
Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30. Plain, complete, in case. Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle. Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle. Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

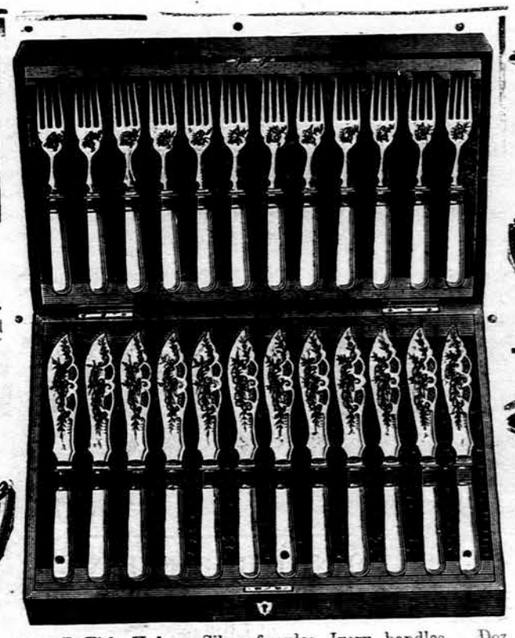
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, 4 pieces. Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside. Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot. Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal. Rs. 20.

Teapot. Choicely Engraved. Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal. Rs. 26.

Teapot. Fluted and Hand engrayed. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver, Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces. Triple electro Silver plated. on pure white Nickel Silver. Rs. 80.

Teapot Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal. Rs. 22.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEERING."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, because their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Office at 131, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 55, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli; CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.